

DECLINE TREND SEEN IN RENTS

Chairman of Boston Committee Advises Tenants to Compare Prices

Reports from large numbers of tenants during the last few weeks have confirmed the conclusion that a continued decline in apartment rents throughout metropolitan Boston is assured, Herbert E. Ellis, chairman of the city Housing and Rent Committee, announced today. He said that rents had been decreasing, slightly to be sure, but steadily, and that there was every indication that the downward trend would be sustained.

Pointing to the fact that there were occasional complaints of increases which were being made without apparent reason, Mr. Ellis explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this situation resulted in most cases from failure of the prospective tenant to determine whether the property is worth the rent, and to take the time to compare the rents with those of other available apartments. He added:

Choice Now Possible
"There are many vacancies in the steam-heated type of dwelling and in a large number of instances rents are being lowered. Most of the new construction has been in this class of property and tenants can now exercise more discrimination in their choice of rents."

"Vacancies are increasing in the unheated apartments where the average working man makes his home. The majority of instances of rent increases seems to be made for the purpose of hastening the sale of the property at a high price on the basis of inflated rentals. In other cases tenants in their necessity to get a new apartment, accept the rent without finding out the value of the property, or what other tenants are paying. Landlords then use the rental rate of the new tenant as an excuse to increase the rental charges of all tenants, even though the new tenant moves as soon as he becomes acquainted with the real condition of the property."

"To hasten the return of more normal conditions in the type of property occupied by the average family, the committee requests that prospective tenants should first investigate the conditions of the property and find out about the rents paid by the other tenants."

Mr. Ellis further emphasized the point that the city at large profited more when reasonable rentals could be maintained than when a few were gaining the advantage of abnormal charges. He said:

"About 80 per cent of the people of Boston are tenants, and, therefore, represent the principal source of purchasing power. When the purchasing power of the average family, as represented by the rents it pays, is increased, the city at large benefits by the increased rent not materially increasing the income of the power, even though their income be enlarged."

Lowered Figures Advertised

The advertising columns of the newspapers, Mr. Ellis observed, may be taken as one of the most reliable indications of the housing and rent situation. He noted a large number of offers of apartment at reduced rents.

The extensive construction which has marked the last several months has been the most important factor in effecting the general reduction in rents. Although it is not considered that the city will be over-supplied with apartment buildings, the building development makes it possible, it is said, for tenants to select with care and with a wide range of possibilities without being forced to accept what any landlord may demand.

Mr. Ellis said that the proportion which the rent reductions might take in the near future would be largely dependent upon the individual availing himself of the lower-priced apartments by thoroughly investigating the opportunities.

COST ACCOUNTANTS GATHER FOR MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 22 (Special)—Cost accountants from all over the United States and numerous countries of Europe and South America are gathering here for the annual convention of the National Association of Cost Accountants in the Municipal Auditorium. Today is devoted to visits to leading industrial plants, a golf tournament and a trip over the Mohawk Trail.

Regular sessions will open Tuesday morning, when an address of welcome will be delivered by Col. B. A. Franklin, and an address by the president, J. P. Jordan. The first technical session, in charge of William S. Kemp of Boston, will deal with "Some Practical Applications of Budget Methods." A number of prominent manufacturers have put on exhibits. More than 1000 are expected at the convention, including many women.

NEW ENGLAND WEEK'S SUCCESS GRATIFYING

Continued support of New England-made products is expected to result from the New England Week movement, according to John S. Lawrence, chairman of the All New England Week committee, who today noted the fact that large orders

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have been obtained by many retail firms as a direct effect of last week's efforts. He added:
The achievements of New England Week have been most gratifying. They have exceeded our first expectations. We believe that as a result New England people will use more of their own goods, that there will be more co-operation, and that there will be less knocking and more boosting in New England and its industries."

Mr. Lawrence said that there were a large number of instances of both retail and wholesale stores which had exceeded all previous records for the week, and that the demand was largely for New England products. He expressed confidence that the advantages which have already been gained, will continue.

SUNDAY SPORTS FEE IS SOUGHT

Advocates Again Want the Voters to Decide the Question

An initiative petition was filed today at the State House with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, asking that the Legislature enact, by means of the initiative and referendum, a law permitting the charging of admission fees, or the taking of collections, at games of sport played in this State on Sundays. It is announced that this movement has been launched as a statewide effort.

The present laws permit the playing of amateur games without charge of admission including baseball, football, golf, tennis, soccer and the like amusements on Sunday afternoons. Horse racing, automobile racing, boxing and hunting with firearms are prohibited. The law now to be sought by state-wide referendum would make no change in these provisions.

Another change deemed important, sought in the present laws governing Sunday sports, as proposed under the initiative and referendum, is to permit municipal councils or boards of health in cities to decide whether Sunday sports shall be allowed in their jurisdictions. Under the law as it now stands on the statute books, Sunday sports may not be played in any city unless a majority of the voters in these municipalities vote to accept the law, and the proposition may not be printed on the ballot for the decision of the voters unless such a request is sought by petition signed by 10 per cent of the registered voters of the cities.

The sponsors for the new law, or change in the law as proposed under the initiative and referendum include Herbert Parker of Lancaster, former ex-Attorney-General; Arthur Lyman, former mayor of Waltham and Charles S. Ashley, former mayor of New Bedford. The first signature on the petition filed is that of Joseph P. Conway, president of the Horace Partridge Company of Boston, who, it is said, is the leader in the proposed change in the Sunday sport law.

Other signers of the petition are: William A. O'Hearn, State Senator of North Adams; William H. Carter of Needham, former member of the Governor's Council; Henry L. Bowles of Springfield, also former Executive Council; Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston, former state commander of the American Legion, and Francis A. Killea of Brookline.

Under the initiative and referendum law, the petitioners must get 20,000 signatures, which must be filed on or before the first of Wednesday of December next, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth in order that the proposal may be submitted to the next Legislature. Should the next Legislature fail to pass the proposed legislation during the next session, then the desired legislation in the form of a question to the voters shall be printed on the ballot at the next State election in 1926, provided that the petitioners get 5000 additional signatures to their petition.

Last year an attempt was made to start a similar movement, and an initiative petition containing the required 10 signatures was filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The sponsors for the desired legislation at that time failed to secure the requisite 20,000 signatures.

STATE BOARD TO HEAR SHOE WAGE CONTEST

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—The state Board of Arbitration has set the dates for the hearings between the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Sole Fasteners and Edgemakers' locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The former will be held Thursday, Sept. 25, and the latter Friday, Sept. 26. Twenty-nine shoe manufacturers affiliated with the association have asked for a general reduction in wages.

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STEEL TREATING SOCIETY MEETS

\$1,000,000 in Exhibits at Commonwealth Pier — Sessions at Copley Plaza

Eminent natural scientists from all parts of the world gathered in Boston today with the opening of the International Steel Exposition at Commonwealth Pier, where it is estimated \$1,000,000 worth of exhibits are on display.

Members of the American Society for Steel Treating, which is sponsoring the exposition, convened at 10 o'clock today in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, delivered an address of welcome.

Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the United States Bureau of Standards, and president of the society, in response, made the prediction that recent inventions in the metal-working industries would bring benefits to society in all countries, and would materially affect the markets of the world.

Remarkable Progress Cited
Dr. Burgess asserted that the necessities of the World War for new inventions and the development and improvement of known products and commodities, have brought about a period of the most remarkable progress that the world has known. He said that these inventions were assisting the nations in their reconstruction efforts, and in effecting a stability of markets.

Assembled at the meeting are many of the leading natural scientists from Germany, Japan, England, Sweden and France. Dr. Kotaro Honda of the Imperial University of Japan; Dr. George Baile of Düsseldorf, Germany; and Dr. Herman Bleibtreu of Saarbrücken, were among the visitors.

The exhibits were formally opened at the Commonwealth Pier at 11 o'clock. Indicative of the scope of the exposition is the fact that the displays cover a floor space of 150,000 square feet.

The purpose of the exhibition is said to be strictly educational, designed to bring the public in touch with the latest developments in the steel industry, and to bring the natural scientists together for an exchange of ideas.

There is much of a non-technical nature which is on display which is expected to appeal to those unversed in the industry itself. The Bureau of Standards, in addition to the technical exhibits, will show the instruments used in the testing of textiles, rubber, leather and many other materials.

Electrical Devices Shown

The large electrical manufacturers will show the various uses of electricity in the production of the grades of steel and the carbonizing and case-hardening processes in which electric furnaces are now so extensively used. There are numerous other devices which are installed for inspection.

To furnish the power for the exposition 17 miles of electric wiring and 21 miles of gas piping have been installed in the pier building. In addition to this there are two miles of gas main which the Boston Consolidated Gas Company laid to connect with the exposition building.

The exposition will continue until Friday evening. There will be two periods of technical discussions daily, the morning sessions being conducted at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and the afternoon sessions at the Commonwealth Pier. The annual business meeting of the American Society for Steel Treating will be held at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SCHOOL VOTE DENIED

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 22.—Judge Robert F. Superior Court this forenoon, dismissed without prejudice a petition brought by George E. Cooper and 10 other taxpayers of Newburyport for an injunction against holding a special election on a referendum to increase the tax limit in order to pay for a new high school to cost \$450,000 to which some of the citizens are opposed.

VOTE ON BIBLE TEACHING

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Supplementary petitions filed with Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, insure submission of an initiative measure in 1926 to legalize the teaching of the Bible in the public schools. The initiative failed to qualify this year through delayed filing of petitions carrying the required number of signatures.

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Leaders in National Association of Bank Women



\$10,000,000 WATER PLAN FAVORED

Vote for the Hetch-Hetchy Fund Asked at San Francisco Oct. 7

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 22.—Absence of organized opposition to the Hetch-Hetchy \$10,000,000 water bond campaign apparently insures a large endorsement vote for the project on Oct. 7. This fund will enable the city to complete the 17-mile Sierra foothill aqueduct to the San Joaquin Valley and to begin construction of the coast range water tunnel to connect Yosemite's water supply with San Francisco and the Bay district.

The original \$45,000,000 water bond issue voted for Hetch-Hetchy has been expended in part for the purchase of rights of way across the San Joaquin Valley and for the bay division from Alameda to San Mateo counties.

The problem confronting James R. Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, James D. Phelan, and his campaign committee is a too common one—that of arousing the electorate to a sense of civic duty at the polls. An expression of approval from the voters is needed at this time and commercial and civic organizations are active to obtain it.

The present bond issue will furnish ample funds for three years' work. An additional \$23,000,000 then will be required to finish the project, pronounced by experts one of the most extensive and best-planned engineering feats ever undertaken in the west. It is estimated that present funds will be exhausted by January, 1925, and threatened water shortages are the basis of argument for continuous work, both for purposes of fiscal economy and for needed supply.

WORK STARTED ON U. OF M. GYMNASIUM

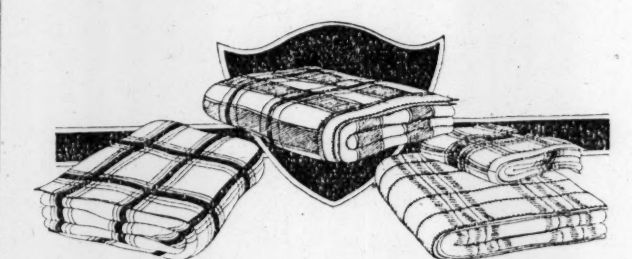
ORONO, Me., Sept. 22 (Special)—Construction work on the \$500,000 gymnasium, to be erected at the University of Maine, was begun today, when workmen began mixing cement for the 16 piers which will hold up the roof over the huge indoor athletic field.

The indoor field, which is to be contained in a building 155 by 300 feet, is to be built first. It is to be 70 feet high. The gymnasium proper will be adjoining.

Students in economics at the University of Maine are this year having a practical course in cost accounting, as the instructor is the treasurer of the university, Frederick S. Younes.

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WOMEN ACHIEVING PRESTIGE AS EXECUTIVES IN BANKING

Organization's Delegates to Attend Sessions of American Bankers' Association Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—An indication of the prestige and dignity of the National Association of Bank Women, an organization of executives, is that this group will attend important sessions of the American Bankers' Association convention, when the women's and the men's associations meet at the Drake Hotel in Chicago simultaneously, Sept. 23 to Oct. 2.

That women are obtaining positions of importance in the banking profession and that their service is of value to this business, one of the last to admit women into its ranks, is indicated by the fact that in two years the association has developed to a membership of more than 100, and now has in its group presidents of banks, vice-presidents, cashiers, assistant secretaries and managers of women's departments.

The president of the National Association of Bank Women is Mrs. William Lambeer, assistant secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York City. She organized the women's and new business department of this company at its three up-town branches, and her duties consist of supervising these departments.

Corresponding secretary is Miss M. M. Bruere, assistant secretary of the Central Union Trust Company, New York City, whose duties at the bank bring her in contact chiefly with women. The treasurer of the association is Miss Jean Annot Reid, who is manager of the women's department of the Bankers Trust Company in New York City.

Miss Lillian Backus, director of personal service of the Greater New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., is being assisted by a staff of regional representatives in planning the convention program.

In admitting women as officers and executives, bankers are recognizing the value of women in bringing in new business, in serving women patrons and in consulting on problems of household finance and the organization and promotion of

school and industrial savings plans, the women officials say.
To the convention will come women bank executives from various parts of the United States. Among those expected is Miss Helen Varick Boswell of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Trust Company of New York City, the only woman vice-president of a bank in the east, and one of the three women vice-presidents of banks in the United States, it is reported here.

FARMER-MERCHANT CO-OPERATION CITED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—That co-operation between the farmers and the small town merchant is improving economic conditions, and that the feeling of optimism in commercial centers will be a factor of great weight in establishing a higher percentage vote in November, is the opinion of Kiwanis International officials here. Fred C. W. Parker, international secretary of this organization, on his return from a tour of central and western farming communities, said:

"The rise in the value of farm products has revived the active interest of farmers in governmental problems. It has been my observation also that the farmers of the country are co-operating with the business men of the cities in a greater degree than ever before. This co-operation of farmer and merchant will settle many present economic disturbances without the aid of Government."

INTERNATIONAL SHOOT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—An international rifle match will be held at Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 10, between a team representing the Argentine Navy and one selected from the United States Navy. The events will include firing at 300 meters, of 10 shots standing, 10 shots kneeling and 10 shots prone; 600 yards, 10 shots prone; 1000 yards, 10 shots prone. The winning team will be awarded the cup presented in 1913 by the Argentine naval commission in the United States.

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HOTEL FEATURES

In addition to maximum housekeeping equipment there is a first class restaurant; a commissary where one may purchase butter, eggs, milk, and other foodstuffs; a great steam laundry; a tailor and valet; barber shop; beauty parlor; supervised maid service by the day, hour or week.

COMMUNITY FEATURES

An acre playground for children; an enclosed nursery for infants; four radio programs relayed to every living room; a community hall for social affairs—all add to the joy of living at Hudson View Gardens.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

There are fourteen buildings in all, covering only 38% of the land. The architecture is Tudor, early 16th Century, constructed of the same materials, Holland brick, half timber and stucco bays, with slate shingled gables and mansards.

GARDEN FEATURES

This is the most ambitious landscaping plan in Manhattan. Hundreds of cedars, boxwoods, dwarf Japanese maples, hybrid rhododendrons, ivy vines, and the like, planted as planned by Robert Cridland, landscape architect, make a delightful picture setting.

BEAUTY FEATURES

This is the highest spot on Manhattan, three hundred feet above and overlooking the majestic Hudson. An extensive view of the River, Palisades, Westchester County, and Long Island Sound is ever changing and always interesting and inspiring.

TRANSIT FEATURES

These homes offer the natural setting and social environment of an exclusive suburb, not only within city limits, but on Manhattan Island, 23 minutes by subway from Times Square. Hudson View Gardens are accessible from all parts of the city by all means of transportation every minute of 24 hours a day. Time tables and waiting for trains are avoided.

HALF RENT FEATURE

These apartments are not to be rented, but sold on the 100% co-operative plan, which means that each tenant is also a part owner of the entire property, occupying his apartment at exact cost, which, at Hudson View Gardens, is only half the price of rent. Each tenant-owner buys stock in pro rata proportion to the value of the equity of the apartment selected. That is from \$4050 for 3 rooms to \$10,000 for 6 rooms. If desired only half of this sum need be paid when possession is taken. The remaining half may be paid in small monthly installments (in addition to the payment for monthly expenses) over a period of four or five years.

MONEY-BACK FEATURE

The builder agrees to buy back after one year the apartment of any tenant-owner not fully satisfied. Every dollar of the purchase price paid will be returned PLUS interest at 6% per annum, LESS rent at the established market value covering the period the apartment was occupied.

Visit Hudson View Gardens today! See exhibition apartments furnished by The Wanamaker Store. Choose one having the exposure and view you prefer, then ask for printed price lists and figures showing how practical it is to own your own apartment home. The office on the premises is open day and evening including Sunday.

The by-laws of Hudson View Gardens, Inc., make it impossible for any family not approved to occupy an apartment now or at any future time. The requirements are the same as in other high-class co-operative apartments.

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STATE PARTIES
DEFINE VIEWSDemocrats Take Wet Stand
and Assail Klan—Coolidge
to Be Only G. O. P. Plank

The Republican and Democratic parties of Massachusetts now are squared away for the campaign which will end on Tuesday, Nov. 4. Calvin Coolidge, his character, his career and his political ideas are the real planks in the Massachusetts Republican platform and will furnish the favored material for argument for votes by the Republican speakers who are to canvass this state (all election day).

The Democrats have taken for their campaign the Ku Klux Klan and its being driven out of existence in this State. The Klan problem overshadowed all other considerations when the framing of the platform was under consideration in Worcester Friday night and Saturday morning. The Democrats refused to have done with their platform work until the Republican document of 495 words was read in Mechanics Hall by the Republican way of Stockbridge, national Representative, and adopted after Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield had his direct primary revision plank inserted in the platform.

Curley on the Klan
Then the Democrats when they found the Republicans had failed to name the Klan, finished the fashioning of their Klan plank and sent the platform forth to the public. All other considerations melted before the demand of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston and Democratic candidate for Governor, that the Klan be made the main issue in the party platform.

In his speech before the convention the Mayor of Boston and gubernatorial candidate assailed the Ku Klux Klan at least as vigorously as that organization has ever been attacked and he promised if he is elected Governor to drive it from the State. Probably second in importance to the Coolidge issue in the Republican platform, the leaders of the party are saying quietly today, is the plan demanding direct primary reform and calling upon the Republican State Committee to carry into effect the will of the state convention. This, in itself, is declared to be an unusual proceeding and hardly with precedent in the Republican party history in Massachusetts.

There were those at the convention who would have preferred a more pronounced statement of opinion on the part of the Republicans than "Now, as always, we stand for the enforcement of all laws." But they did not press their desire in this matter and contented themselves with telling the party leaders that records are being watched and that honest enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is bound to become an issue in this country if either party in the coming year takes responsibility and declines to act.

Democrats for Beer

What the party will do to make its plank favoring biennial sessions of the General Court or Legislature remains to be seen. It is certain from what was said at the Hotel Bancroft last Friday night by party leaders that a bill providing for such a reform and saving of some \$750,000 or more every other year to the taxpayers, will be presented to the Legislature for consideration. Those in favor of biennial sessions said that they would watch to note how such a bill carrying out the pledge in the platform will be supported on the floors of both legislative branches.

In their platform the Republicans ignored the request of the League of Women Voters that they endorse the child labor amendment, the direct primary system of nomination for public officers and a plank declaring in favor of a law making women liable for jury service with proper exemptions being stipulated.

On the other hand, the Democratic platform in its first paragraph declares for the ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution and it reaffirms the party endorsement of the direct primary. Only the plank favoring making women liable for jury service is missing.

The Democrats plainly declared for modification of the Volstead Act so as to legalize the "manufacture and sale of light wines and beer."

BAZAAR TO OFFER
WARES IN VARIETY

Medical Liberty League Workers Busy on Articles

Quantities of beautiful and practical things are being made by members and friends of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., all over Massachusetts, for the bazaar to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 24 and 25. Volunteers meet daily at the league headquarters, 755 Boylston Street, to work on things to be placed on sale. Besides needlework ranging from household utilities to lamp shades and children's rompers, there will be baskets, bric-a-brac, preserves, jams, jellies, candies, cooked food such as rolls and cake and Thanksgiving specialties, flowers, plants and bulbs. Novelties also are planned to make the bazaar as attractive as possible.

As it is difficult to transport baked foods from distant points, preliminary food sales will be held in different parts of the State. One will be held in Springfield on Nov. 14 at the home of Miss Helen I. Kinsman, 152 Thompson Street. Worcester and other cities will have sales on dates to be announced later.

Chairmen of committees are: Mrs. John F. Matthews, Arlington, Belmont, Waverley, Watertown; Mrs. C. L. Tobey, Brockton; Mrs. Frank P. Kendall, with Mrs. E. R. Smith, subcommittee, Brookline, Allston, Brighton; Miss Virginia Hudgins, Cambridge; Mrs. Walter H. Jenney, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Adele Marsh.

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Dedham; Mrs. Robert A. Southworth, with Mrs. C. E. Hunt, subcommittee, Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Roslindale; Mrs. John J. Lauppe, Hyde Park; Mrs. Frederick Emery, Lexington and Waltham; Mrs. Marjorie Mock, Lynn and Swampscott; Mrs. Julius W. Howland, with Mrs. R. J. Hunter, subcommittee, Medford, West Medford and Somerville; Mrs. Maurice Chase, New Bedford; Mrs. A. C. Burnett, the Newtons, Abundant and Waban; Miss Gertrude Dane, North Shore; Mrs. Rufus W. Billings, Quincy and Wollaston; Mrs. Maybelle Millett, Springfield, Westfield and Holyoke; Mrs. Stanley Campbell, West Roxbury; Mrs. J. L. Ayer, Winchester; Mrs. Nora J. Barbour, Winthrop; Mrs. Evelyn C. Knowles, Worcester.

Miss Dorothy Johnson of Brighton is chairman for candy and nuts; Mrs. J. C. P. Slaton of Boston for wrappings, cards and seals, and Mrs. Maynard J. Matthews of Brighton for the grab bag.

PLANNING BOARDS
ANNOUNCE PROGRAM

State Federation to Hold
Annual Meeting Oct. 6

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—City and town planning will be thoroughly discussed at the eleventh annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, to be held here on Oct. 6.

The conference will open with an address by Richard K. Conant, commissioner of public welfare who will speak in behalf of the Commonwealth. Horace B. Gale, chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, will preside.

Edward T. Hartman, state consultant on housing and planning, will give an address, to be followed by 10-minute reports on regional planning in Massachusetts by Henry I. Harriman. Harold Hill will speak on "Regional Planning in the Northeast Valley." "Zoning as a Civic Awakening" will be the subject of a talk given by Frederick L. Emery. John P. Kane will speak on "Planning in Relation to Industrial Conditions." "One-Family Districts in Brookline" will be the subject of the talk to be given by Gorham Dana.

Following the luncheon at noon in the Bancroft Hotel there will be a business meeting of the federation and an address by William Roger Greeley on the relation of zoning to planning. The relation of zoning to planning will be served at 6 o'clock in the Bancroft Hotel, followed by a dinner given by Mayor Michael J. Curley and addresses on "Boston Zoning" by Frederick H. Fay and Arthur C. Cony. Lantern slides of Boston zoning maps will be shown.

GROTTO FIELD DAY
PLANS ANNOUNCED

Several Grand Officers to Attend Springfield Event

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Elaborate preparations are being made for the New England Grotto field day here, Oct. 3 and 4, which 6000 Grotto members are expected to attend. Harry W. Stacy, general chairman, announces acceptance in this officers: George H. Hatch, Rochester, N. Y.; Past Grand Monarch and now Grand Secretary, John A. Derthick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Master of the Archery, Edwin A. Dyer, Boston. Grand Captain of the Guard; Clinton G. Nichols, Hartford, Conn.; Grand Venerable Prophet.

Karl Grotto of Newport, R. I., having twice won the cup offered for competitive patrol drilling, will endeavor to win it for the third time, and thereby make possession permanent. Omaha Grotto of Boston is regarded as its principal contestant.

The Grotto League baseball contest promises to be a spirited event.

The program of field athletics includes a 100-yard dash, tug of war, foot race, wheelbarrow race, scooter race, obstacle race, push-ball contest, stilt race, and one mile relay race.

MOSES BROWN SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL TO RETIRE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22 (Special)—Prof. Seth Kelley Gifford, principal of the Moses Brown School, conducted for many years under the New England Society of Friends, has announced that he will retire on Jan. 1. He will be succeeded by Prof. Lester R. Thomas of Philadelphia, who will become his associate on Nov. 1.

Professor Gifford graduated from Haverford College in 1875; studied in Germany and taught in Moses Brown until 1882, when he went to Haverford to teach until 1904. He returned to Moses Brown as principal. He was awarded his doctor's degree at Halle in 1902. He is a member of the board of managers at Haverford, of the Phi Beta Kappa, the American Philological Association and the American Head Masters' Association.

MUSIC PROGRAMS ARRANGED
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Mount Holyoke College will have an opportunity this coming winter to enjoy three successive programs of the music of Brahms, donated by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, the organist and patroness of the Berkshire festival of chamber music at Pittsfield. Dates for these concerts will be announced later. The same programs will probably be given at Smith College and Williams College also.

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MANY CHANGES
MADE AT BROWN

Five Professors Returning
to University After
Sabbatic Leave

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22 (Special)—Brown University, which opens its year on Wednesday, has many changes in its teaching staff as shown by the list of appointments announced today by President William H. P. Faunce.

Five professors, absent last year on sabbatic leave, have returned to Brown. They are Prof. Courtney Langdon, who spent the winter in Italy and who received the decoration of Commander of the Crown of Italy while there; Prof. Walter C. Brown of the English department, who divided his time between Oxford University and the Riviera; Prof. R. McBurney Mitchell of the department of Romance languages and literatures, who has been for nearly a year in Germany and Austria; Prof. C. H. Currier of the mathematical department, who attended many meetings of learned societies and investigated several astronomical observatories while abroad; and Prof. Harold S. Bucklin, who spent an interesting year in China teaching sociology at Shanghai College.

During this year several professors will be sent for European study. Prof. George W. Benedict of the English department, and his family will go to Oxford University and later to the Continent. Part of Dr. Benedict's work will be taken by Dr. Marion C. Wier of the University of Michigan, who has been appointed an associate professor. Dr. Theodore Collier, professor of history and international relations, will study the European situation while teaching the coming winter at the American College for Women in Constantinople.

Prof. Robert H. George will have charge of the department of history in the absence of Collier's absence. Prof. Kendall K. Smith of the classical department, has sailed with his family for France, and later will spend some months in Greece. President Faunce notes an interesting change in the classical department is the transfer to it from the English department of Prof. Benjamin C. Clough.

It is expected that a large number of students will follow Dr. Clough into the study of Latin.

Prof. Charles H. Hunkins, whose subject is French, will spend the coming year in Europe and part of his work will be carried on by Hugh Miller, formerly of the German department at Brown and until recently teacher of French in the College of Saint Louis, Mo.

Prof. John Shapley of the department of fine arts has been called to New York University. His place at Brown will be taken by Dr. Stephen B. Luce, Harvard 1909.

DRUNKEN DRIVING
CONVICTIONS GAIN

114 Cases and 445 License
Revocations in Week

Convictions for drunken driving reported to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, by Massachusetts courts during the last week showed a marked increase, as did the number of licenses and registrations revoked by Mr. Goodwin during the same period.

The number of persons found guilty of running a car while intoxicated was 114 in both lower and upper courts, representing an increase of 31 over the previous week's figure. Seven of these were committed to jail, two of them from the upper courts after an appeal. Second offenders, who under the law must receive a jail sentence, numbered six last week. Four of these were fined, one received a jail sentence and appealed, and the other was committed to jail.

Mr. Goodwin revoked, wholly or partially, 36 more licenses and registrations for drunken driving than the week before last, reporting a total of 120 persons who had lost their rights to drive. Altogether, he took away 445 licenses for all offenses last week, making an increase of 127 over the last report. The convictions in the lower courts for drunken driving, as reported, were:

Jail suspended, 8; jail appealed, 14; jail committed, 4; fine suspended or paid, 49; fine appealed, 10; case filed, 2; continued for sentence, 1; total, 88. In the upper courts the figures were: Appealed fine, fined, 3; appealed fine, acquitted, 1; appealed fine, not pressed, 1; appealed jail, fined, 20; appealed jail, acquitted, 3; appealed jail, jailed, 2; indicted, jailed, 1; total, 31; total convicted, 26.

CALCUTTA PIG IRON
BROUGHT TO BOSTON

Shipments of pig iron from Calcutta to Boston are being made more frequently and two freighters arriving here within a few hours of each other last week brought about 1500 tons. The steamer Malakand brought

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TEXTILE UNION
LEADER TO ACT

Rhode Island Council Gives
Mr. McMahon Authority
to Move on Wage Cut

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 22—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, was authorized to take such action as he might deem necessary in connection with the wage cut of 10 per cent announced in the mills of the Manville-Jencks Company here, at the special meeting yesterday of the Rhode Island Textile Council, called to consider its attitude on the matter.

President McMahon said that this endorsement of the recent vote of the United Textile Workers of America, with which the Rhode Island council is affiliated, carried with it authority for him to call for action on the part of the operatives at such time, and such place as he decides, without further notice.

"We will use every reasonable influence to avoid a strike," he said, but if that cut in wages is not restored the battle will be on. We do not want an impromptu strike. It is possible that enough influence can be brought to bear on the manufacturers to restore the cut, but only through organization. The manufacturers must restore wages or we will have a scrap."

Mr. McMahon said that his statement and yesterday's vote of authorization, President McMahon said: "Organization of the textile workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor is going on rapidly. The unorganized workers are mainly responsible for the present cut in wages. When the battle starts, and start it will, none but those (and their families) who are connected with our union will be assisted."

He summarized his reason for asking authority to resist the cut as follows: An increase in machinery operated by each operator causing the manufacturers to save 25 per cent in wages; reduction of 30 per cent in the price of cotton in the retail market; only 17 cents of every dollar paid by the consumer for cotton cloth received by labor, and stock dividends declared by the mills to avoid payments to the Government used as the financial basis on which to endeavor to cut wages.

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PORTLAND-MONTREAL
SERVICE TO BE FASTER

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22 (Special)—Faster train service between Montreal and Portland is promised by Grand Trunk officials for the winter months. Beginning Sept. 23, a new time-table, whereby the running time between Montreal and Portland, on the night train, is cut down a full three hours, will go into effect. That gives travelers leaving Montreal in the evening an opportunity to attend the theater, board the train at 11:30, and arrive in Portland at the same time in the morning, as if they had left at 8:30 on the present schedule.

It was reported some time ago that the Sunday night train between Portland and Montreal would be discontinued. G. A. Harrison, general passenger agent at Portland, now says that this service will be retained until the 1st of January in any event. A train will be run from Montreal to Portland, arriving in Portland at 11:40 noon on Sunday and leaving for Montreal at 5:45 Sunday night. The usual week-day passenger service will be retained.

WOMEN ADOPT NEW
SLOGAN IN CAMPAIGN

"Work and Vote for Calvin and Alvan" is a slogan for the presidential campaign recommended by the Massachusetts Elephant, the official organ of the Massachusetts Council of Women, whose membership is made up of Republican men and women.

Reports of registration work done throughout the State are stated to most gratifying. In the River area between 2000 and 3000 new registrants have been placed upon the lists.

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NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETIES TO MEET

New England Federation Announces Fall Session

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—The regular fall meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies is to be held with the Bristol County Academy of Science at the public library here on Friday and Saturday of this week. Exhibitions furnished by the different federated societies will be on view at the library on the two days.

On Friday evening there will be a lecture by A. C. Bent, a student of North American birds, in the hall of the library at 7:30, to which the public is invited. Mr. Bent's collection will be shown by him during the days of the meetings by special arrangement. On Saturday forenoon there will be an excursion for collecting purposes and observation into the country near Taunton, and in the afternoon there will be the

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PROBATION AND PROHIBITION
WIN CREDIT IN CLOSING 6 JAILS

State Saving of \$160,000 a Year Results From
Waning Population of Penal Institutions

Pursuant to the recent announcement that the Middlesex County jail property in Lowell is to be sold at auction on the afternoon of Sept. 24, many people are asking why it is that jails are being depopulated and abandoned. The question was put to John R. Furber, sheriff of Middlesex County.

In the sheriff's opinion the two principal reasons are prohibition and probation. Of the two he thinks probation the greater factor. Where as the courts used to send offenders to jail forthwith, it is now the practice to give them a chance by putting them on probation, if such course seems not positively inadvisable. The probation system in Massachusetts has grown in the last few years and the courts are keeping pace with its development.

The decline of the Middlesex County jail began about three years ago. In a short time only a handful of prisoners were confined there, and efforts were made to sell the property.

This is the sixth county jail that has been closed, and means an additional saving to the State of approximately \$160,000. It is estimated that the closing of the other institutions has resulted in an economy of approximately \$130,000 in cost of maintenance.

LIBRARY SOCIETY
PLANS ANNIVERSARY

Special Libraries Association
Ending Sixth Year

The Special Libraries Association of Boston will celebrate its sixth anniversary at the Walker Memorial Building of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, next Monday evening. There will be a supper at 6:30, followed by speeches by charter and newer members, and others with several novel "surprise" features.

The 200 members of the association are from libraries other than public or general, in the Greater Boston area. They include libraries maintained by schools, colleges, professional and business firms, by organizations and by special libraries of the unit.

At the meeting Monday evening, history and accomplishments of the organization will be discussed. Miss Ethel M. Turner of the Massachusetts State Library at the State House, is secretary.

SCHOOLS ARE OVERCROWDED

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 22—Crowded conditions in the public schools of all sections of northeastern Pennsylvania have been reported. A number of districts either have approved bond issues for additional buildings, or will vote on them this fall. Sunday school rooms have been leased here to relieve overcrowding in the lower grades, and the purchase of portable buildings is under consideration until a new high school can be erected next year from the proceeds of a \$600,000 bond issue.

COMMANDERY CELEBRATES

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 22—Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar, is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this week. More than 500 members attended services at the Pawtucket Congregational Church yesterday. On Thursday there will be a clam bake and outing at the Peleg Francis farm, and on Friday evening a banquet and entertainment.

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Famous Women Lead Multitude in France Who Ask Right to Vote

All Classes Are Represented, From Aristocrat to Worker, in Revolt Against Ancient Injustice

II
This is the second of two articles on the feminist agitation in France, which now pervades the Nation. The first article appeared on Sept. 20.

PARIS, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The fundamental idea on which women are basing their claim to equal suffrage in France is apparently similar to that of other countries. It is because they feel that a voice in Government affairs will enable them to press for legislation in favor of the children and world peace. Their first efforts, at least, would be in this direction.

A study of the names more or less active in the cause of woman suffrage is interesting as it denotes conclusively the movement is not confined to any particular class and refutes such arguments as that the "salons" of the Old Régime in the Faubourg St. Germain remain cold to it.

The Duchess of Uzès is an ardent worker for the cause, as are also the Countess de Noailles, the Marquise de Ganay, Countess Jean de Castellane, and the Countess de Fels. The high bourgeoisie furnishes such women as Mme. Chenu, Mme. Le Roy-Liberge, Mme. Dubost, and others. Women of the middle class are represented by Mme. Amsterdam and Mme. Suzanne Lyon.

Particularly remarkable among the women who are devoting their time and lives to the cause is Mme. Marguerite Durand, founder of the well-known feminist paper, *La Fronde*, and who was one of the band who figured in the general election incident mentioned in the previous article.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger is president of the French Union for woman suffrage and vice-president of the International Alliance. Like Lucey Astor, she is the mother of six children, to the education of whom she consecrated her entire time before entering public life. She is a distinguished speaker, and also president and vice-president of no less than 11 other social welfare organizations having to do with women and children.

In Maria Verone we find as nearly as possible the French prototype of Christel Pankhurst. She has labored unceasingly and militantly to realize what she terms "the woman's common right under the law of justice." She is an able writer and also present day editor of *Women's Rights*, the organ founded by Mme. Deraimes.

Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix heads the National Council of French Women and has proven herself the able leader of an organization having an immense membership and branches in all corners of the provinces. She is likewise vice-president of the International Council of Women.

Many others like Mme. Cécile Brunschvicg, Mme. Lucille Tynaire, daughter of the novelist, Mme. Mala-

terre-Seller, Mme. Raspail and Mme. Frémier-Bach, are constantly out on speaking tours throughout the country, displaying exemplary zeal for the cause.

A year ago last spring victory had been within sight. A bill granting women full rights had passed the Chamber by an overwhelming vote. The Senate was crowded on the day it came up for consideration. One of the chief objections by the anti-suffragists was that the bill would mean the return of the Clerical influences from which the Nation was largely freed by the Separation Act of 1905. The woman being the chief pillar of the Church, it has been contended the confessional will be used to influence her attitude at the polls.

Senator Louis Martin, ardent champion of women's rights, made one of the most brilliant speeches of his career. He swept all objections aside, emphasizing that the women of France, like that of any other nation, had the welfare of her children first at heart. But it was all to no avail. The feudalistic impulse won and the women lost their case by a small margin of 22 votes.

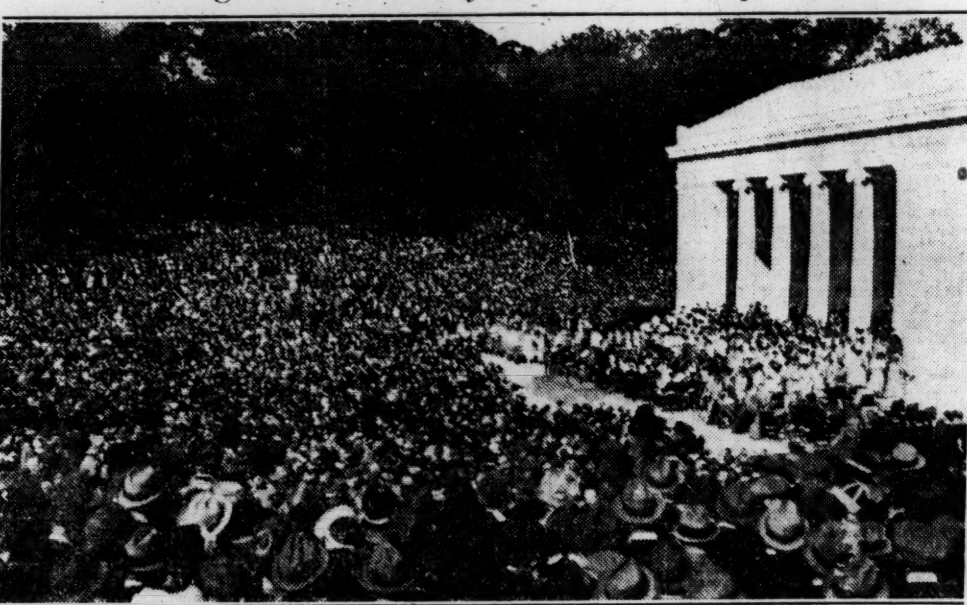
Renewed impetus was given the feminists by the Senate turn-down. Steadily they have been gathering around them prominent men and getting the country behind them. Large numbers have reached the point of indignation at the delay of Parliament. They feel that if Primo Rivera saw fit to grant Spanish women the ballot, even if only in municipal affairs, it is high time their own country, as leader of the Latin group, should act.

With the Socialists and Radicals in power an early litigation is forecast of the feminist question just as soon as it can conveniently come up for consideration. All parties are now in the mood to get the country behind them. Large numbers have reached the point of indignation at the delay of Parliament. They feel that if Primo Rivera saw fit to grant Spanish women the ballot, even if only in municipal affairs, it is high time their own country, as leader of the Latin group, should act.

Belgium's women have had a voice in municipal affairs for some time. In extension of their rights to full equality with the male is now getting serious attention. It is, in fact, engaging the country in a passionate debate, the woman suffrage issue almost causing the fall of the Theunis Cabinet before the departure of a Minister's departure for the London conference in July.

According to an investigation into wage conditions made on the instigation of the French League for Labor by L. Dugé de Bernonville, the total earning capacity of the women of France in 1922 was 25,000,000,000 francs.

Scene During Dedication of Benedict Temple to Music



Part of the Great Audience, Estimated at 125,000 Persons, Which Surrounded the Structure Throughout the Program.

FOUR POLITICAL SCHOOLS TO OPEN

League of Women Voters to Try to Get Out Intelligent Record Vote

Yester afternoon and evening at Symphony Hall Sousa rode the whirlwind. He summoned the thunder with a twist of his baton and subdued it with a glance of his eye. Out of the blare and din of a hundred reeds and brasses he brought forth sweet concord of sound. There were no flourishes, no brandishing of arms, genuflections or acrobatics of any kind; only a minimum of action and that precise, definite, sure touch of a master playing upon a beloved instrument of his own building.

It was a varied program, well calculated to exhibit the versatility of band and conductor and at the same time, please many tastes. Most dramatic was the overture, "Maximilien Robespierre" by Litolfo. The familiar and favorite "El Capitán" was given excellent rendition, developing the full strength of its appeal.

Interest in the new compositions centered in the melody of modern syncopated tunes tied together with Sousaesque variations and called "Music of the Minute." Dominated by the catchy cacophony of "What Do You Do on Sunday, Mary?" this bit of jazz de luxe had an enthusiastic welcome. Another new number, "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," has a particularly stirring theme. The program was generously interspersed with encores, mostly marches, including such ever-popular favorites as "Washington Post," "Semper Paratus" and "Stars and Stripes Forever."

As variations there were solos in which Mr. Dolan and Mr. Gooding did unusual and pleasing things with the cornet and saxophone, respectively. Miss Moody sang with vivacity and Mr. Carey displayed astounding agility and harmony on the xylophone.

An innovation for a Sousa program was 30 minutes of jazz, including a jolly piece called "Combination Salad," in which eight saxophones of various ages and stages of growth combine with amazing results. The first and only Sousa fox trot, "Peaches and Cream," revealed the well-known Sousa rhythm and foreshadowed success in a new field for America's "March King."

NEWPORT MASONIC LODGE CELEBRATES

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22—Rhode Island's oldest Masonic body, St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of this city, which began its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary observances yesterday with attendance at a special service in Trinity Church, held a luncheon today on the old United States Frigate Constellation at the Newport training station.

The luncheon was to be followed by a ceremony at the completion of the Administration Building which this lodge laid 105 years ago. There was to be, also, a special drill and a review by the apprentice seamen. This evening there will be a ladies' entertainment at Masonic Temple.

CRUDE OIL PRICE CHANGES
Crude oil in north Louisiana and south Arkansas fields, except Caddo, Cotton Valley and Smackover light, has been reduced 15 cents a barrel by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and other companies. Smackover heavy oil was advanced 15 cents a barrel.

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ulty of Mount Holyoke and of Smith College with a sprinkling of publicists.

Inviting the cartoon makers to join in the campaign to get out the vote, the national league has just announced a prize of \$250 for the published cartoon "best calculated to arouse general interest in voting and increase attendance at the polls."

Silver Cup Offered
A silver cup is to be given to the state league of that state which shows the largest percentage of increase in the vote of 1924 over the vote cast in 1920. It is not offered as an incentive to work but as trophy, a symbol of the nation's good government, belief that there is to be good government, more than we think. And perhaps it would be better if we asked him separately, so we won't seem to be teasing.

"I asked him about that rooster just before breakfast," said John the next morning.

"I asked him, too," said Mary. "When he was putting on his coat."

"He didn't seem to think we needed a rooster very much," said John.

"No," said Mary. "He said if there weren't so many roosters in the neighborhood already, we might need one."

"That's what he told me," said John. "He said that the rooster is put up to show how the wind blows. And if we wanted to know how the wind blows, we could look right across the street."

"But he kind of smiled," said John.

"So he did," said Mary.

Now it was two days later, and

MEANING OF REFERENDUM
At the Worcester school Mrs. True Worthing White, civic director of the Massachusetts League, is to give a "Description of Ballot and Meaning of the Referendum." Then will follow a presentation of the law enforcement referendum by a representative of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; the excise tax on gasoline referendum, presented by a speaker from the office of the state treasurer; the act relating to deposits with others than banks referendum; and the child labor referendum.

A close, impartial non-partisan study of the presidential platforms and the outstanding public issues on which the parties are pledged is planned for the two-day school to be conducted in Boston, Oct. 20 and 21 by the Boston and state leagues. State issues also will be presented. The school will be held at the Twentieth Century Club and Pilgrim Hall. In announcing the school the leagues state that they hope to help the voter, man or woman, for the school are open to both, to "stop, look and listen," not to vote on the run without knowing what or why.

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MUSIC TEMPLE HAS DEDICATION

Crowd of 125,000 Persons Attends Festival at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22 (Special)—The greatest spectacle in the musical history of Rhode Island was the dedication yesterday afternoon of the new Temple to Music in Roger Williams Park. In point of excellence and of public interest students of music said there has been nothing to equal the festival. According to the police more than 125,000 persons attended the event.

Capt. William H. Santelmann, leader of the United States Marine Band, and Mme. Marie Sandellus, the soloist, both characterized the festival as the most memorable event of their careers. Each of them spoke in the most glowing terms of the chorus of 254 voices and of the artistry of its director, Prof. John B. Archer.

At the conclusion of the program when, after being photographed, the chorus stood on the marble steps of the Grecian temple in the positions in which the members sang and called for Stephen O. Metcalf, co-donor of the temple, the impressive nature of the spectacle could be realized. Mr. Metcalf said he would decline to make any address, which he considered would be entirely out of harmony with the wonderful program rendered.

While the temple is a memorial to William C. Benedict, it was Mr. Metcalf, who by a contribution of \$100,000, nearly one-half the cost of building, made the gift of his life-long friend such a substantial, an imposing "monument to music." The temple is adorned with sculptures in marble depicting the progress of man's inception of music down through history.

In addition to the thousands who saw the spectacle and heard the music were thousands more who enjoyed its radio-casting through station WJAR. But, the structure of the temple, the design of which was by Bellows & Aldrich, Boston architects, was the cause of many exclamations of admiration by visitors.

The chorus, under the training of Prof. Archer for several months, represented the ablest artists from nearly all of Rhode Island's musical organizations. The United States Marine Band, which begins a nine-weeks' concert tour today, had its leave of absence from Washington advanced one day to enable it to take part in the festival. It was an ideal afternoon, Capt. Santelmann said it would be the height of his ambition to stand and direct his band all summer long in just such a glorious setting of oaks and maples with just such a glorious chorus and soloist.

GREAT WESTERN POWER
The Great Western Power Company reports balance of \$4,300,722 after taxes and charges for the year ended Aug. 31, compared with \$1,559,163 the year before. Gross earnings were \$7,536,151, compared with \$7,451,291 in the preceding corresponding period.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Rooster on the Barn

We have a rooster in the air. Though not very high, he is rare. From morn till eve we see him stand. Just looking over all the land.

He does not flap his wings and crow. But shows us how the breezes blow.

From morn till eve he makes no sound. But often he turns partly round.

And that is how we know the way. The breeze is blowing day by day.

But when it's dark as anything. At night perhaps beneath his wing. He puts his head for all one knows. And off to sleep the rooster goes.

ONE of the discoveries we make quite early in life is that often until you think of a thing you don't notice it at all, and when you have thought of it you notice it all the time.

It was that way with John and Mary about the rooster that wasn't on top of the barn. They had lived in the new house more than a year, so that it was no longer a new house, and they had seen the barn every day, and looked at it more times than they could have counted, and had never noticed anything wrong with it. And then one day they noticed that it had no rooster. Nearly every other barn in the neighborhood, as anybody could see by looking, had a rooster.

"I wish we had a rooster up there on the barn," said John.

"I always kind of felt that our barn wasn't just right," said Mary. "But I didn't know what was the matter with it."

"I don't believe Father has noticed it himself," said John.

"Let's mention it to him," said Mary. "We won't ask him for a rooster because perhaps they cost more than we think. And perhaps it would be better if we asked him separately, so we won't seem to be teasing."

"I asked him about that rooster just before breakfast," said John the next morning.

"I asked him, too," said Mary. "When he was putting on his coat."

"He didn't seem to think we needed a rooster very much," said John.

"No," said Mary. "He said if there weren't so many roosters in the neighborhood already, we might need one."

"That's what he told me," said John. "He said that the rooster is put up to show how the wind blows. And if we wanted to know how the wind blows, we could look right across the street."

"But he kind of smiled," said John.

"So he did," said Mary.

Now it was two days later, and

John and Mary were coming home from school. And when they turned the corner they could just see the top of the barn. And when they saw the top of the barn they both stopped and stared.

"Will you see what is on our barn?" exclaimed Mary.

"I do!" exclaimed John.

"It's a rooster!" said Mary.

"It's the biggest rooster on any barn in the neighborhood!" said John.

"I told you he smiled," said Mary.

"I thought he was going to get a rooster," said John.

VANCOUVER HARBOR RATES INCREASED

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The action of the Vancouver Harbor Commission in increasing the harbor rates on grain shipments from 1 cent to 6 cents a ton has received the support of the Dominion Government, despite the protest of the wheat growers of the Province of Alberta who have protested against the increase.

Arthur Cardin, the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replying to a protest of the Provincial Government of Alberta, stated that the new rates are reasonable charges for services rendered and that they will be continued until it is found that conditions warrant a reduction. The Minister in his telegram further asserted that the Vancouver rates are quite as low, if not lower, than the rates obtaining in eastern ports.

SILK CARGO VALUED AT \$16,000,000
VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The most valuable silk cargo ever shipped across the Pacific on one vessel was brought here yesterday by the Admiral-Orion liner President Jefferson. The cargo was valued at \$16,000,000 and included \$200 bales of raw silk and 600 cases of manufactured silk. Three special trains have been held at Seattle to rush the silk to New York because, on account of the high insurance rates on silk, speed is the chief consideration in its marketing.

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CAMPAIGN EXPENSE ACCOUNT ATTACKED

Nomination of New Hampshire Man Protested

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 22 (Special)—Robert Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire, has protested the nomination of Capt. John E. Winant as the Republican candidate for Governor in the recent primary election on the ground that the Winant committee have not filed expense accounts in detail. In referring to one account, showing expense of \$18,255, the Democratic leader writes to the Secretary of State:

Your attention is directed to a statement filed by the Winant campaign committee, covering the largest amount ever returned in a primary campaign in this state, which fails to conform to the requirements of the law. The statement does not show the names of persons to whom payments were made nor does it give the specific nature and amount of each expenditure.

Inordinate expenditures by candidates, even though made for purposes not declared illegal by statute, have served to create in the public mind an impression that the possession of wealth is a prerequisite to success in political campaigns.

Such recent flagrant examples as the Newberry case have added emphasis to this impression. Apparently the Winant committee is not familiar with the provisions of the law and as Mr. Winant cannot legally be declared the Republican candidate until the requirements have been met, it is suggested he be advised to file an amended return.

CLOSED CAR BUSINESS
General Motors investigation shows that the tendency of buying is toward the closed car and each year the percentage of closed cars to the total number sold is increasing.

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HIGHER CAR FARES START BUS DEMAND

Chicopee and West Springfield Dissatisfied

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—The first marked effect of the increase of street car fares to 10 cents cash or three tickets for a quarter is to give rise to movements in Chicopee and West Springfield for licensing of jitney busses.

In Chicopee, talk of going before the Legislature for legislation authorizing the establishment of a municipal bus transportation service is heard. Dissatisfaction with the zone divisions affecting Chicopee has increased the unrest in that city over the transportation situation.

The issue is expected to come up tonight when an application will be made for a franchise to run a bus line between Chicopee Falls and the Springfield city line at Brightwood, where several large industrial plants are located.

Another proposed line would operate from Chicopee through Springfield to West Springfield, but not taking on or discharging passengers in the city, where independent busses are barred from doing a local business.

Sousa and His Band
If human ingenuity ever constructs a more tremendous producer of sound than Sousa's Band one hopes that John Philip Sousa will be given control of it. Such terrific power would seem perilous in hands less

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Art News and Comment—Photoplays, Books, Music

New England Artists

THE new Vose Galleries in Copley Square, Boston, Mass., have opened the season with a New England exhibit. Artists who are important and popular in New England have contributed to a large group which is varied, though characteristic of the art that is taught and flourishes within its boundaries. One can draw certain conclusions from a show like this, for instance, that the painter of still-life finds his widest popularity, that the painters of the outdoors prefer expanses of earth and sky to specialized details in nature, that art lovers prefer to adorn their walls with pictures that tell of the ornamental and the realistic things of life, and that water colors are popular.

That Boston is not "air tight" in its art theories can be seen in such a contribution as that of Frederick Bosley called "The de Hoogh." Precise, carefully detailed interiors that are serene and immaculate are subjects often met in the galleries, reminders of course of the Dutch. In portraiture William Tarrill shows his pretty ladies with eyes shaded by large brimmed hats. Philip L. Hale's "La Donna Vetata" shows how much better off Bostonians are when they do not wander to other climes for inspiration. Ernest Major paints marble top tables and statues realistically enough to touch, but with very hot shadows of rose and gold. Lester Stevens is painting brooks running under ice and snow. Harold Dunbar is another lover of the great outdoors. Gertrude Fiske is attracted to the popular resorts where people assemble in crowds and make colorful subjects to paint.

H. D. Murphy displays the hand of a craftsman in painting charming damasks and azaleas. Arthur Spauld continues with those ethereal nymphs, sheeps and bluebirds. Kaula is always pleasant with his peaceful, delicate landscapes. Cows with silvery flanks are a tribute to the style of Thomas Allen. Harley Perkins adds the flavor of modernism to temper what might otherwise seem a conservative exhibit. He waxes Matissish with some attractive arrangements of color.

Another gallery is devoted to water colors. There is a atmosphere of freedom and levity in this group

that is lacking in the somewhat conventionalized oils. Mr. Benson seems to possess more clearly and comprehensively the idea of what water color was intended for. In their very incompleteness his pictures are as pervasive and lifelike, as illustrative of the constant changeableness of the details in the landscape, as one could want in anything that was merely a representation outside of the thing itself. Mr. Macknight shifts the relation of things by heightening and emphasizing the intensities of color. Charles Hovey Pepper has weird fantastic color and is very sparing in detail. Charles Hallowell has a mysteriousness about his imagination that is Oriental.

Other things are shown, among them pictures by Sears Gallagher, Sally Cross, Louis Kronberg, and Sarah Sears. Sculptures are shown also. There is a small reproduction of the "Great Spirit" by Cyrus Dallin, besides the magnificent "Flower of the Earth" by Nana Bryant, and the "Belgian Hare" by Amelia Peabody.

A Segantini Exhibition

St. Moritz, Aug. 18
Special Correspondence

RECENTLY an impressive show of Giovanni Segantini's paintings was opened at St. Moritz in the Segantini Museum. Dr. Bernhard of St. Moritz who has done more than anybody else to spread the fame of Segantini throughout the world, gave the opening address, saying that the painter's longing for the high Alps and the fulfillment of this longing gave his art its individual cachet. He was the first modern painter who understood and was able to express the special beauty of the Engadine. The grateful inhabitants of this Alpine valley will always remember him not only as the great artist he was but also as a man whose heart went out to his fellow men and made him beloved of everybody.

Gottardo Segantini, the painter's son, himself an artist, gave a short sketch of the various epochs in his father's artistic career and tried to show the relation of Segantini's individual art to the emotions and longings of present-day men and women.

Dr. Bernhard has managed to bring together a representative collection of paintings belonging to the different periods of Segantini's life. Giovanni Segantini, who was born at Arco in the Italian part of the Tyrol, belonged to a race akin to the inhabitants of the Engadine, a fact which explains his love for the Swiss valley which was to become his second home. His early youth was spent in poor and rather unhappy circumstances. He never went to school, and though he had the facilities of a poet he was unable to develop them. This is why he took up pencil and brush in order to express his feelings and ideas. And he not only possessed artistic sensibility, but also the power of the poet. His expression absolutely his own. His strong will helped him on but, as he himself once said, "the artist is born, not made."

The years 1878 to 1881 which he spent at Milan were a time of preparation. But the dogmatic intellectualism of this town could not satisfy him and the innate longing for the mountains never left him. In 1881 he was able to follow his inclination and to settle at Pustina in the province of Brienza. Here he found freedom of living, of thinking, beautiful lakes, hills and wide horizons. During this period his well-known picture "Going to the Lake" was painted. As in a looking-glass we see the heart of the painter in which the landscape is reflected. Like most of his early paintings it is not quite free from technicality, but we recognize that already he was beginning to strive after that pure enjoyment of nature which is characteristic of his later works.

In the picture "Going to the Lake" which belongs to the same period, the painter has already overcome all the bitterness in him from the hard and lonely times of his motherless childhood. But the sweetness and soft air of Italy was not adequate to his nature; so in 1886 he went into the Alpine regions, first to Savognino and later on to Maloja in the Engadine. The pictures of this period show a renaissance of his art. He gradually became the painter of the Alps which through him were first revealed to art and to the public.

Villari in his "Life of Giovanni Segantini" says: "Before Segantini astonished the world of art by his Alpine work, no painter had coped successfully with the high mountains. The high Alps were regarded as altogether beyond the painter's province. Segantini invented a new technique. He accepted impressionism, but did not discard line. In the panoramas which form the background of his Alpine pictures the construction and forms of the mountains are given with the minutest exactness. But Segantini also caught every elusive effect of light and shade by means of his shimmering and glistening mode of painting."

The Savognino period is represented by a series of pictures, the best-known of which are the "Knitting Girl," "The Return to the Stables" and "Dusk in the Alps." All of which show the Alpine panoramas as a background to human life. He always worked out-of-doors in the midst of the high mountains, and by long acquaintance with the varying moods in the course of the seasons, he caught their essence. But he did not stop there. From

copying of nature as he saw it, he advanced to higher spheres. He became a symbolist. His latest work, painted at Maloja is full of inspirations which has seized hold of him in his communings with nature. The great triptych which forms the nucleus of the St. Moritz Museum is a symbol of human life. It was Segantini's last work, in which he rose to a height of vision not reached in any of his other paintings. He passed on in 1899. In the 25 years passed since then, his fame has spread throughout the world, and to-day no visitor to the Engadine can avoid seeing the grand nature of its peaks and glaciers through the eyes of an inspired painter, Giovanni Segantini.



ONE OF MARGUERITE KIRMSE'S ETCHINGS

Marguerite Kirmse

A LOVER of dogs long before she decided to portray them was Marguerite Kirmse. Indeed, it is so simple for her to do portraits that it seems as though they were rather an expression of her enthusiasm over fine specimens that have been given her to represent.

One asks how she began to etch. "Oh, with a victrola needle. I did it merely for fun." The urging and encouraging of some friends brought her to a more serious attitude toward it. And now she has herself engaged in a picture-making career, working necessarily at a rapid rate, with a stream of requests for her productions. Her studio is crammed with a thousand things: paintings on easels, etching proofs, drawings, illustrations. All of them are animal subjects, most of them dogs. There are dogs at play, sleeping dogs, groups, pairs, single ones, collies, pointers, terriers, wolfhounds, all of them with those subtle characteristics of fur, shape and expression.

"You know," says Miss Kirmse, "there are not two alike amongst all my sitters." She seems to find in them the counterpart of many human qualities. Some are amiable, others are sly. Her own dogs are a great source of inspiration to her. Her eyes sparkle as she tells of the stunts they perform on their regular excursions to Central Park at dawn each day. There are never many commissions that this party must be missed.

By the number of things that are in the process in her studio, one observes that there are many tasks being put before Miss Kirmse, and her increasing popularity. Books to illustrate, magazine covers to design, portrait commissions to be taken care of—all of these things, moving along synchronously, indicate a tremendous amount of energy on the part of the artist in her performance. She attends dog shows to study the types closely and follow their activity. The enthusiasm is always there, and it is an important thing for eliminating the possibility of stereotyped work. It is just such fascinated absorption that makes each print distinctive.

Since her victrola needle days Miss Kirmse has learned much about the technical side of print making. She

visits the printer often to supervise the making of proof, and to make changes in impressions. When one looks at her etchings in the order in which they were made, there is a decided difference in the drawing and quality of tone. She has come to the beauty of the individual line, and the necessity of establishing a suitable relation between subject and background.

Miss Kirmse is very modest about her achievements. Her activity and energetic proceeding have all the virtues of youthful beginning of things. As an animal portraitist she has already made her mark.

Some Recent Books in Brief Review

Keeping the Peace, by Gouverneur Morris (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$3) is the saga of an American family in which the women wield the power, neither fairly nor wisely. Edward Eaton is the central character in the story, but each member and more than a few outsiders are of importance. "Keeping the Peace" with Dear Mother (she fought to make the children call her that) is the theme. When Edward was a small boy the importance of this was borne in on him and he learned to become, as had his father and older brothers before him, a hypocrite. Small wonder that three boys ran away from home. But they did not run away from their troubles. After Mother's death, and the death of Dear Mother, their wives, and "keeping the peace" was their lot through life. "Keeping the Peace" is a simple story told with great feeling. The struggle between rebellion and acquiescence and the puzzled discontent, are given with telling effect. But there is one element that mars the effect and that is that Mr. Morris has made all the women, without exception, despicable and tyrannical. If Mrs. Eaton was manifestly unfair in her treatment of her family, is Mr. Morris any more fair to women in general? A contrasting character of her sex would have made Mrs. Eaton and her sort more convincing.

Wireless Possibilities, by Prof. A. M. Low (London: Began Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 2s. 6d. net; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., \$1.00) is the right sort of inventor. He never rests on his oars. He is always looking forward from what he regards as the crude methods of the present to the wonderful possibilities of the future. And wonderful as wireless seems to the "man in the street," to Dr. Low it is only a feeble fluttering compared to what it must be. He rails against the present style of loud speaker which, he says, is little better than a bad gramophone, and regards it as unfortunate that from a business point of view the radio-cast of even reverend voices is satisfactory enough. What he chiefly longs for is radio television. Everything is speeding up, and the time when we made an appointment to meet our friends at the fall of the moon has given place to "meet me at 10 o'clock and I can only give you two minutes," and this in the future may become, "Meet me at 10:25, and do not keep me waiting." "If I do this," says Dr. Low, "we must have radio sight . . . if we can convey our sense and sight to a distance, it means we can call friends, nations, music, and personalities to our fire-side by the touching of a button. And this he foresees as helping nations to mingle to the common good.

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Toronto Honors a Musician

Toronto, Sept. 18
Special Correspondence

THE portrait of Dr. P. H. Torrington, called "the father of choral music in Toronto," will hang in the City Hall, with pictures of ex-mayors and local historical characters. It is the first time a musician has been so honored in Toronto. Several hundred artistic leaders attended the unveiling of the portrait and its acceptance by Mayor Hiltz.

The painting is the work of J. W. P. Forster, and it was done in 1899. In October of that year, Dr. Torrington was honored by a testimonial festival, and the portrait was given to him by his admirers. It was later presented to the city, but only recently, after a lapse of 19 years, was the question raised of giving it a place in the City Hall.

For more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Frederick Herbert Torrington was an outstanding and picturesque figure in Toronto musical life, and it is no empty compliment to say that he laid the foundations upon which the city's reputation as a choral center has been reared. He was also first violin with the Harvard Musical Society, which began to exist in 1888 he conducted the first musical festival given in Toronto.

Dr. Torrington was an Englishman by birth, and received his musical education in the Old World. When he came to America he located first in Montreal and moved from there to Boston, where he was connected with the New England Conservatory of Music from 1869 to 1873. He was also first violin with the Harvard Symphony Orchestra.

Arriving in Toronto in 1873 he started his work with choral organizations. He founded the Philharmonic Chorus, which occupied the place in the musical life of the city for many years. The Mendelssohn Choir holds today. As Dr. Torrington was interested almost exclusively in oratorio music and did nothing with modern choral compositions, the new choral movement sprang up toward the end of the nineteenth century forced his choir into the background. Still the fact remains that the musical festival organized by him in 1888 was the forerunner of the great annual series of choral concerts which is Toronto's most important musical activity. He founded the Toronto College of Music in 1888.

When King George and Queen

Mary, then the Duke and Duchess of York, visited Toronto in 1901, Dr. Torrington was still the premier conductor, and he was selected for the task of organizing chorus and orchestra to take part in the reception. Two years later, he was associated with Sir Alexander MacKenzie's scheme to give a cycle of Imperial Musical Festivals throughout the British dominions. After that he continued to work only with oratorio, and in 1912, he completed the unusual record of having conducted "The Messiah" as an annual Christmas offering for 25 consecutive years.

When one looks back over a record that extends from 1873 until the first years of the Great War, there can be no doubt that it was a fitting thing to place Dr. Torrington's portrait in the chief municipal building, and to honor him as the "father of choral music in Toronto."

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—According to present plans, Balieff's Chauve-Souris will remain in Paris six weeks, followed by a like period in London. And after that they come to New York.

William Harris Jr.'s presentation of "Outward Bound" is touring New England for a week and then plays the New York subway and then plays in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati will see it on its way to Chicago. Tom Nesbit plays the rôle of the wastrel and Minnie Dupree the part first played by Beryl Mercer. The cast includes Eugene O'Neill, Charlotte Granville, Marcia Byron, Whitford Kane, Herbert Baywood, Leonard Mudie and Gerald Cornell.

Tom Dingle has been engaged for "Princess April," a forthcoming musical comedy.

"Alloy," by Robert Ritz, will open in Stamford on Oct. 8.

"The Red Hawk" has been placed in rehearsal by George Broadhurst. The cast will include McKay Morris, Thais Lawton, Carlotta Monterey, Albert Bruning and Dodson Mitchell.

Firmen Gerner and his company, who are to present a series of plays here this season, will sail for New York, Oct. 20.

"Annabelle" will open in Baltimore on Oct. 6 and come to New York three weeks later.

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Week of Sept. 21

Thomas Meighan
in "The Alaskan"

Cizek Pupils' Work in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEEING is believing, even in good news in art education, especially when the reports of authorities seem incredible. It is true that the drawings, labeled as coming from children of the age of 12 attending the school of Professor Cizek in Vienna are extraordinary, and beyond the work of many advanced artists in composition and its drawing and color.

At this date Dr. Hanna Kollar, the representative of the Cizek school, is hanging three galleries of the Art Institute. The great picture is that some of the children who imagined and executed these panels of many figures and lifelike studies of peasant life could not be here. Yet if the girl child who drew "Memories of a Holiday" in 1914, the year of the Great War, was with us, she would be 20 years of age.

With the exception of a group of cubistic sketches which stand apart as interesting experiments in design and in color expression, the subjects are related to the life of the people chiefly of the peasant class. The compositions are made from the refined and wholesome point of view, and what words have to be expressed are expressed in a masterly drawing, the beauty of groupings, the intelligence displayed in the selection of pictorial elements and the artistic comprehensions in very small pictures as well as in the larger works.

The State School of Arts and Crafts at Vienna under Professor Cizek was supported by the government before the war. Since then it has depended on the liberality of philanthropists. Dr. Kollar explains that the cultivation and growth of the individual in the items of the collection. She says "Where there are no teachers and no classes the personality of each student has full play. Every piece of work in the whole group is unique and each is so personal that it cannot be copied. The great trouble with most modern education is that it makes of children of one age a certain class. In the Cizek School where instruction is not given, each child's imagination and personality are developed."

Professor Cizek certainly had an efficient school and efficient teachers endowed with imagination and the ability to lead children to life, to draw and to sketch so expertly. Where else in present day painting can we find a parallel in the compositions, for example, of a cavalry charge of half a hundred horsemen, of a market place in which a son of liberty addresses the street crowd. There is something childlike in the "Punch and Judy Show" and its crowd, in the Harvest Festival and "Die Freude" scenes of joy.

The message of this exhibition is

that American schools need better equipped instructors who can see the world about them as well as handle pencils, brush and color in the studio of an art school, while at the same time they have the sympathetic outlook upon impressionistic child-hood.

Original drawings from art schools in Vienna have been hung in the rooms of the Board of Education. They were collected by the supervisors of the art department. Their enthusiasm allowed full play in the vast school system of Chicago, a city of 3,000,000, surely must influence academic work, since the trend is toward an awakened observation of the beautiful in life, as in architecture and museum collections.

This is as true in St. Louis, Boston and Los Angeles as in Chicago. The traveler comments upon it. American architecture is taking on a new grandeur of exteriors of sculpture and tiles and interior murals and decorations in metals and carvings are in demand. The new skyscrapers on Michigan Boulevard are using hundreds of tons of beautifully fashioned bronze railings, lamps, brackets, railings handsomer than ever before. Jules Guerin has completed paintings for the new Merchants' Trust Bank in Chicago. All these works point to the increasing employment of students of the industrial and the fine arts.

Existing art schools of a high order have doubled in number in a new city. The Art Institute School leads with hundreds of students. The Academy of Fine Arts has added spare time classes for ambitious students and an open atelier, in which a busy architect or interior decorator can sketch at any time at his leisure. There are many schools for advanced students and especially in the commercial arts.

Constructive thinking, knowing that the greater good in education, as in life, is accomplished through wise and inspired leadership, the choice should be made and honors given to the born teacher with training. Both names and ages of the Vienna children are given with work. Kindred training would help in American schools to develop similar skill in the graphic arts.

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RADIO

WORLD'S FAIR SECTION

REGENAFORMER APPROACHES THEORETICAL AMPLIFICATION

Transformer Designed by Harvard Experts Excels in Comparative Tests

On June 4th of this year The Christian Science Monitor published the first news of a new type of tuned radio frequency transformer which showed such remarkable amplification per stage and such sharp tuning that it demanded the attention of experts in various parts of the world.

The inventors of this transformer were G. H. Brownings and F. H. Drake, both doing research work at the engineering school of Harvard University and Mr. Browning read a paper on the subject before the northeastern section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Worcester, Mass., the day the story was published.

Thereupon a complete treatise on the transformer was written for this newspaper by Mr. Browning and published on six succeeding days starting June 7. This contained specifications for a set to be made up incorporating regeneration with tuned radio frequency in the new transformer, and upon the suggestion of the writer the name "regenaformer" was given to this unit.

Readers all over the United States made up this set and most astonishing results have been reported. Many requests have come in for a new discussion of the transformer and in view of this and recent developments on another type of set this present article is being written.

Getting Predicted Power

At this time we should like to quote from Mr. Browning's original paper as follows:

Tuned radio frequency is not new. It has been used for years but there is a surprising amount of new work on the design and performance of this type of amplifier. The amplification which theory has shown us that we should be able to obtain is not realized in the majority of the tuned radio frequency transformers on the market today.

The aim of this paper is to show that by proper design the predicted amplification is closely approached at frequencies included in the broadcast range.

At a time when radio engines are generally concerned with the problem of developing more sensitive methods of reception it seems particularly desirable that exact data on the design of an efficient tuned radio frequency transformer be made available. While the present paper deals specifically with the problem of radio frequency amplification over the broadcast range some general formulas are furnished for the design of a tuned radio frequency transformer for any wavelength band.

The figure of merit of an amplifier is usually considered to be its voltage amplification factor, but its ability to discriminate between the desired signal and signals at other frequencies is a factor of considerable importance in determining its utility. In preparing this paper it has been our aim, first to design a transformer so that the theoretical amplification could be obtained, then to consider its selective properties and the tendency of circuits to break into oscillation. Values of voltage amplification predicted by theory have been checked by experiment and audibility tests.

The diagram shown in figure 1 was used and the transformer figured using this as the basis. L1 is the primary and L2 the secondary. A .0005 low loss condenser and a 199 type of tube were used. Early calculations showed the position of the primary in respect to the secondary is critical for maximum amplification.

Capacity Coupling Dodged

L2 was then chosen as large as possible consistent with tuning in stations down to 250 meters and then the other constants were fixed. The greatest difficulty seemed to be the capacity coupling between the primary and the secondary. That is, the primary acted as one plate of a condenser and the secondary acted as

of this transformer is shown in figure 3 as curve C. It speaks for itself.

In order for the reader to get some idea of what this gain actually means in a receiver, let us roughly call the curve C as three and curve B as nine. In a two-stage amplifier the output of the first tube on curve C would be three and on the second, three times three, or nine. Now taking the Browning-Drake regenaformer and applying the same process we have nine as the output of the first stage and 81 as the output of the second. This means that at the output of the second stage the Browning-Drake regenaformer would give nine times as much amplification as the coil described for curve C.

Another objection to the type of transformer used in curve C is that the amplification is so very low at the high wavelengths. This is not at all true of the curve B transformer since it holds its own at a remarkably high level to begin with. That the capacity coupling is detrimental, especially at the lower wavelengths, may be seen by the way the amplification of the Browning-Drake regenaformer falls off at these waves,

Transformer Testing Circuit

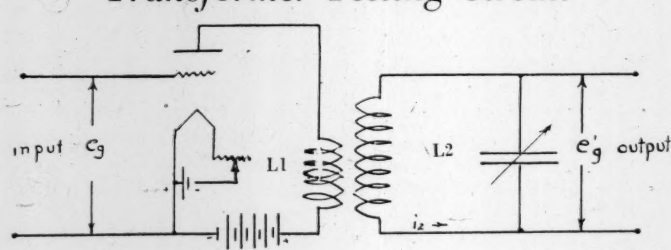


FIGURE 1

covered by the curve A of the theoretical amplification, and it gave a remarkably high amplification over the entire band of broadcast wavelengths.

At the writer's suggestion in order to get some comparative data Mr. Browning measured up several commercial coils, the most popular form being that used in a large number of neutrodyne sets, a six-turn spaced primary and a 60-turn secondary. The measurements from this were so

Cross-Section View of Regenaformer



FIGURE 2

low that they could hardly be believed and were retaken several times in order to check up thoroughly on the results. The amplification curve

Winding Details of Regenaformer Illustrate Simple Construction

When results of the Browning-Drake receiver, shown in this newspaper in the June series of stories, were reported as so successful, efforts were made to refine certain features of the set. The usual comparison of results was with the super-heterodyne type of receiver

can be seen that if the condenser setting is not exactly on the peak of the incoming wave the amplification falls off to a very low figure.

and often to the latter's disadvantage. The super-heterodyne, however, when good, is an admirable standard for other sets to measure up to.

The set shown does not differ fundamentally from the one first published, only in a few details as to

size of tubing and kind of wire used, as well as the insertion of a .0001 condenser in series with antenna in order to compensate for varying antenna lengths, to which the set is quite critical. The antenna should be from 40 to 60 feet long, with lead-in as direct as possible.

The input tuning unit L1 and C1 consists of 50 turns of No. 20 D.S.C. wire wound on a three-inch piece of tubing made of some good insulating material and a .0005 low loss variable condenser with a vernier dial. In order to increase the signal strength two taps are provided on L1, one in the center and the other at the high potential side. A switch may be used to connect the antenna condenser to either.

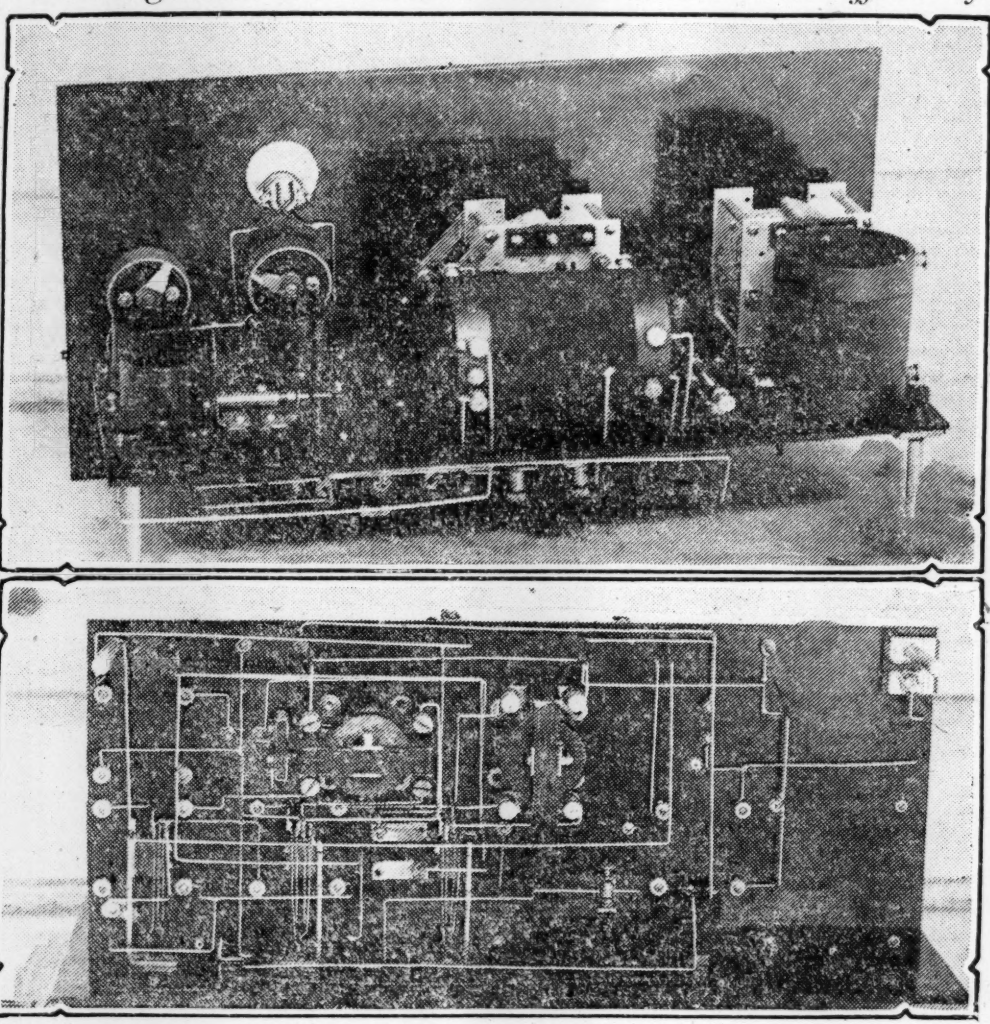
Winding of Regenaformer

The unit L1-L2-Lp and C2 is the regenaformer and is made as follows: The secondary is formed by winding 77 turns of No. 20 D.S.C. wire on a piece of three-inch tubing which should be about five inches long in order to allow for the mounting of the tickler. The primary consists of 24 turns of No. 30 D.C. wire wound in a slot 1/4 inch deep and 1/4 inch wide on the tread or outside curve of a small wooden disc which will fit snugly into the long piece of tubing on which the secondary is wound. This should be mounted under the first turn of wire on the low potential end of the secondary; that is, the end whose lead goes to the A battery.

Coil Lp is the tickler and consists of some 30 turns of No. 30 D.C. wire wound on a piece of tubing about two inches in diameter, mounted on a rod that is fastened by end pieces to the variable condenser on which it is mounted and which finally extends through the panel where a small knob is fastened to it. The rod is inserted through holes mounted in the tubing on the grid or high potential end.

C2 is a .00025 low loss condenser with a vernier arrangement. The two coils, L1 and L2, must be mounted at right angles to each

Browning-Drake Receiver Combines Grace and Efficiency



Sharp Tuning of Regenaformer Proved

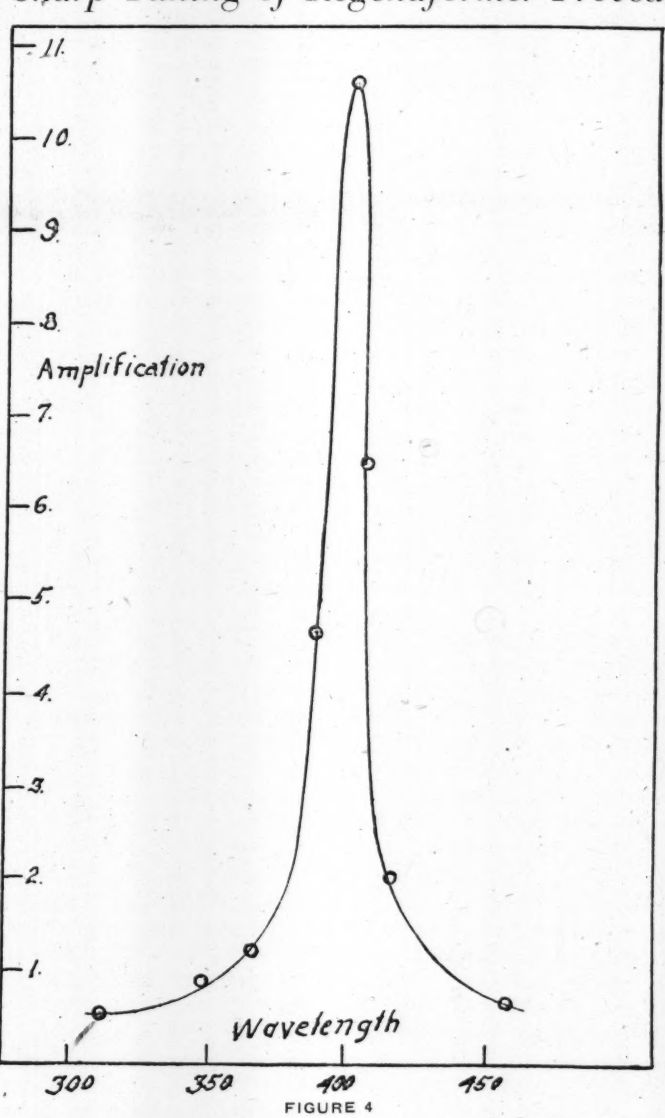


FIGURE 4

other and in such a manner that an imaginary line drawn through the axis of one passes through the center of the other. Their centers should be at least six inches apart, the more the better.

The movable plates of the condensers should be connected to the filament. Be sure that one side of coil L1 goes to the negative side of the filament of the tube and that one side of coil L2 goes to the positive side of the filament.

Rg is a grid leak of about 24-5 megohms although different values should be tried as tubes differ a great deal. Cg is an ordinary grid condenser of .00025 MF. A fixed .002 mica condenser used to by-pass the radio frequency in the plate circuit of the detector tube is connected across the two outside lugs of the jack.

The first tube is neutralized according to the Hazeltine method, coil L2 being tapped at the eighteenth turn from the low potential end for this purpose. It is difficult to neutralize a circuit using this new type of transformer when large tubes such as the 201A are used, since the internal capacity of this type of tube is too large. A tube of small internal capacity such as the Myers, UV199 or DV3 should be used.

An ideal set of this nature would be one small tube and three large ones, the small tube going in the first socket and the large ones in the other three sockets. In this manner the large tubes would be

(Continued on Next Page, Column 4)

RADIO WORLD'S FAIR READY, WITH BEAUTY AND ECONOMY DISTINGUISHING SETS SHOWN

Sloping Panel Seen as Common-Sense Refinement, Enabling Operator to Adjust Dials in Comfort—Batteries Are Hidden

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 22—After weeks of preparation "the day" has arrived and the many exhibitors for the first Radio World's Fair are hastily putting on the final touches here and there that will carry their products over to the great public that is expected to arrive.

Express wagons are hurrying up to Madison Square Garden with their loads, shipments from all over the United States and Canada, as well as Europe, and the receiving room is a veritable hive of activity. It is most difficult to restrain an anxious exhibitor here and there, as he seeks that special receiver that he plans to set up.

The great outstanding feature after all is the refinement that radio has undergone. As the visitor travels down the aisles at Madison Square Garden he is struck by the beauty of the various receiving sets. Furniture has become of equal importance to the electrical end of these receivers, and the leading manufacturers are vying with one another in an effort to produce a set that will appeal mechanically and electrically to the men, and artistically to the lady of the house.

Sloping Panel

There is a great trend toward the sloping panel, which is certainly a common-sense step. With the dials on a vertical panel in front of one, considerable bending of the back and twisting of the neck is necessary in order to see the relation of the figures on the dial to the permanent mark on the panel. And if the dials are on a horizontal surface, more adjusting of the position is required before accurate readings can be made. The sloping panel overcomes all these drawbacks.

Looking back over radio shows of not more than one year ago, let alone two and three years ago, the progress is almost unbelievable, and yet very much in keeping with speed of the messages themselves that come speeding through the air.

The "hay wire" receivers of the last few years are gone, and with them the messy storage battery taken from the motor car which invariably leaked acid on good carpets. Gone also are the external B batteries which if kept down to the short leads demanded, always spoiled the appearance of the table on which the set stood, or if put on the floor beside the storage battery, drove many a housekeeper to the construction of cretonne or crash curtains that would hang down in front of the radio table so visitors would not see the "disgrace corner" the mechanically inclined husband insisted on keeping.

Today the storage batteries are in some instances substituted by dry cells and these with the B batteries may be built into the cabinet holding the set so that the entire receiver is self-contained except for the ground and antenna leads. And a few sets using the loop antenna have that built right into the cabinet so that even the ground and antenna leads are eliminated and radio becomes a purely self-contained device that, combined with the cabinet makers' art, may move inside the phonograph and piano without hanging its head like the proverbial "poor relative" of olden days.

Radiocasting Improves
Radiocasting itself has kept well abreast of the receiving developments and the modulation and tone quality that the stations of the better type are sending out are remarkable. We heard a new type of speaker at WEA that absolutely

reproduces the music being transmitted so that no mechanical or megaphone effect is noticeable. We feel safe in saying that perfection has been virtually reached in this instance.

Many new developments in loud speakers are on exhibition, although the horn type is predominant. This does not seem like the ultimate, and after hearing some of the paper-cone speakers we feel that the large diaphragm and the elimination of the horn are the next step in this phase of radio when completely developed.

Another new trend in development is the effort to substitute house lighting current in place of the A and B battery. Several very effective substitutes for B batteries are on exhibition and the writer, in listening to these devices attached to a set with a switch that would use first the ordinary B battery and then these new devices, could detect no difference in the quality obtained. The B batteries in use were new ones. Heard in comparison with some that had started to run down, the house-lighting substitute proved of better quality.

Self-Contained Loops

The work on using this same current for A batteries has not reached an advanced stage although several companies have such devices on exhibition. This, too, seems like a step in the right direction and the ultimate way in which the power needed to operate receiving sets may be secured.

A résumé of the trend of the times would then seem to point to receiving sets with either self-contained loops or short inside antenna, built into beautiful cabinets of the period type, using four or more tubes and utilizing the house current for A and B batteries. This combination with the better type of loud speaker, such as the cone type, now available, will put radio on the sound basis that the phonograph has arrived at, only that with good conditions far better tone is heard on the radio, due to the fact that more overtones get through.

The combination outlined above should be produced before another year has passed. Many there are who have individual tastes, and who prefer some other arrangement rather than the one outlined. These needs can all be met and radio today is on a splendid foundation with the cut-price dealers being rapidly suppressed and eliminated, and sets with sufficient variety in design and price produced to satisfy all types of purchasers.

DEALERS PREPARING FOR BIG FALL TRADE

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (Special)—With the impetus given to radio business by a summer that has shown sales 50 per cent greater than any previous warm period, radio manufacturers are looking forward to a fall and winter season that will set a new record in the purchase and use of radio apparatus. It is shown by trade reports to the radio apparatus section of the Associated Manufacturers of electrical supplies.

Many manufacturers, influenced, in part, by the advance orders for apparatus placed by dealers who are in close touch with the buying public, are enlarging their production facilities to meet the expected demand of the months to come. Should the expectations reflected by a majority of the reports be realized, sales of radio apparatus and supplies during the coming fall, winter and spring will aggregate \$350,000,000, or about twice the record of the corresponding period of 1923-24.

Current Diagram of Set Using Browning-Drake Regenaformer

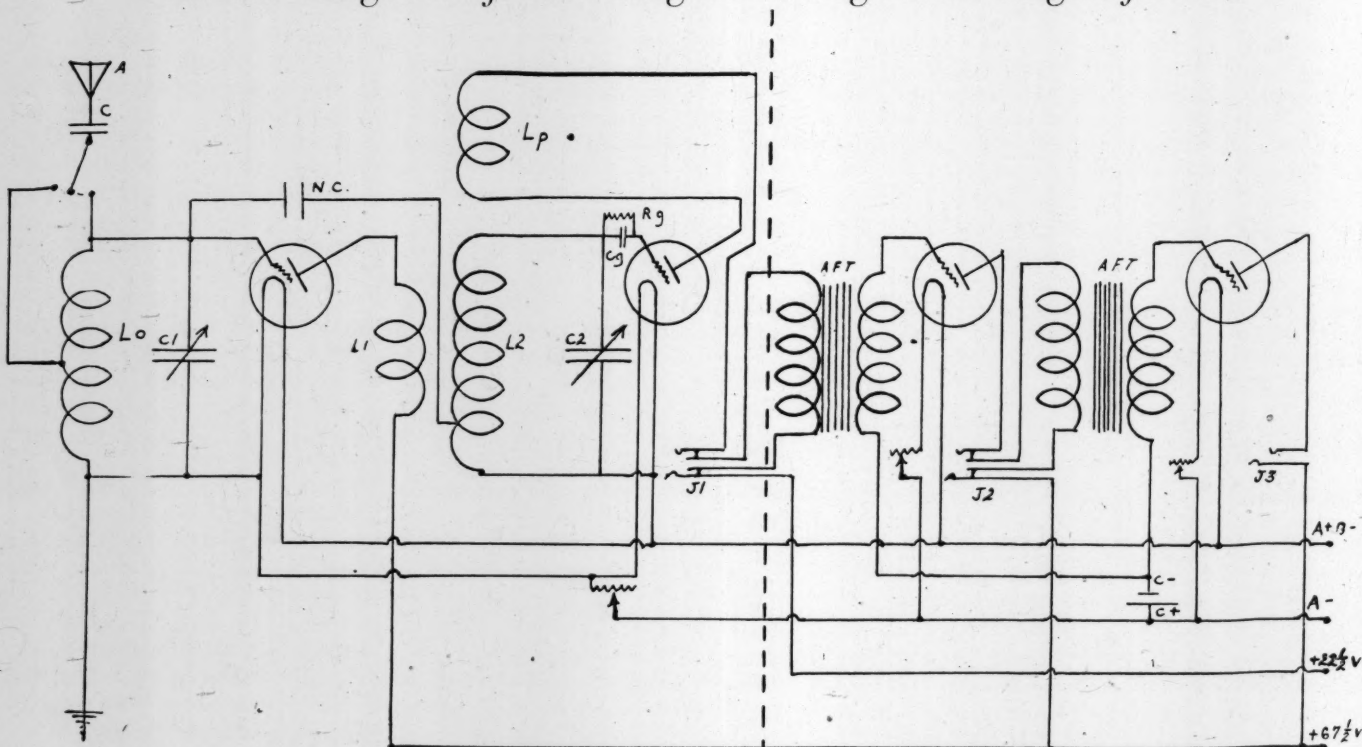


FIGURE 5

Comparative Amplification Values Charted

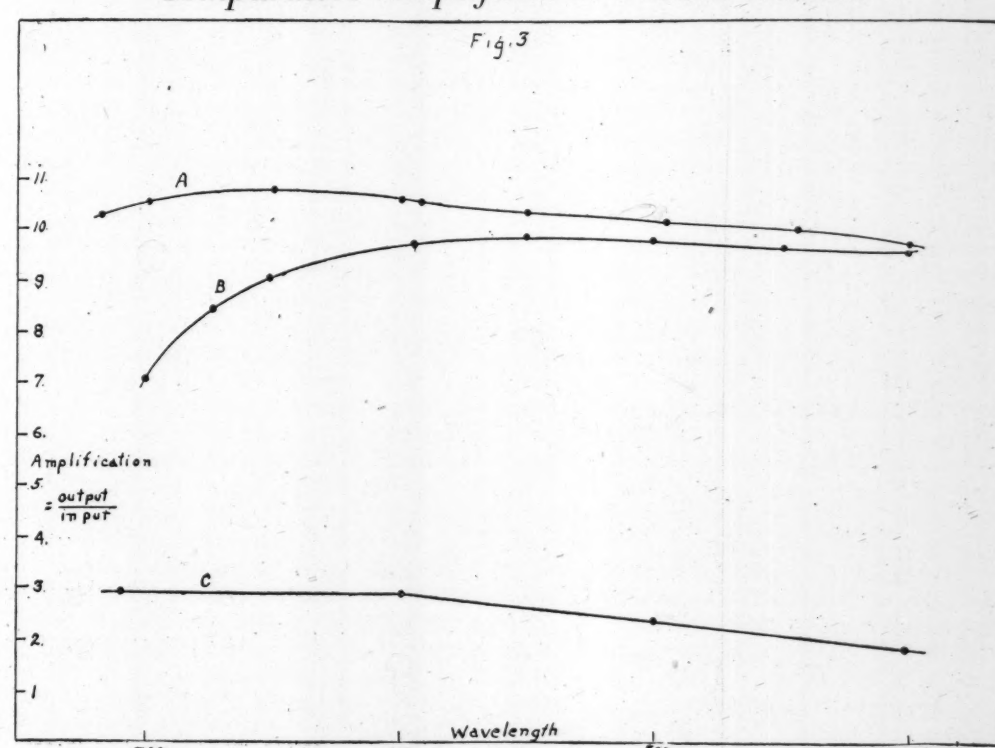


FIGURE 3

More Selectivity Impractical in Receivers, Declares Expert

Certain Broadness in Tuning Held Necessary to Avoid Cutting Out Varying Frequencies

By DON C. WALLACE

Winner of the 1923 Hoover Radio Cup.

Sometimes we hear of real selective receivers. Sometimes, perhaps, these claims are a trifle exaggerated like the man who in writing in to WLW said that with the quartet singing he was able to tune out the soprano, contralto, and basso, leaving the tenor coming in fine.

We are interested in just what selectivity is, however, and just how far it may be carried out without endangering the quality of the music and entertainment we are to receive over our radio. Distortion, that is, not perfect reproduction, is sometimes likely to appear if the distant station is tuned on too fine a point of the receiving set or if the receiving set is built so that it will receive on one wave only at one setting.

This probably sounds queer to those of our listeners who have been striving for selectivity—greater spaces to be left between each of the incoming programs. Certain physical fundamentals govern the allocation of the wavelengths now in use and a brief résumé will probably be necessary to explain just what we mean when stating that a receiving set must not be too "sharp" or "selective."

Frequencies to Tones

Certain physical laws once thought to be part of the experiments in a laboratory and there to cease, have come into marked prominence in recent months. Whoever thought while studying his high school physics book that the entire United States, if not the entire world, would soon be talking in terms which were studied with no thought as to their future use? Take, for example, the tuning fork used to make tests on a definite frequency. The key of C has a definite frequency, a certain number of pulsations, cycles they are called. The frequency is determined by counting the number of complete pulsations that occur during one second. Thus we learned that a low note has few cycles, that a high note has many cycles, and that the range of voice and music covers frequencies varying from 50 to 5000 cycles.

The human ear can distinguish notes even higher than this. With some persons 10,000 cycles is the limit, and with others 15,000 cycles can be detected. Notes higher than this are completely inaudible and we are unaware of any notes beyond this upper limit. We will call this upper limit 10,000 cycles for the sake of convenience and also because the Government in the assignment of wavelengths has taken this quantity as the necessary difference to exist between the various radio-casting stations.

Close scrutiny of any table of wavelengths and kilocycles will help bring this more clearly to thought. A kilocycle is 1000 cycles, so 1350 kilocycles would be 1,350,000 cycles. This corresponds to a wavelength of 222 meters, and is the lowest wavelength assigned to any regular radio-casting station in the United States. Now suppose we subtract the 10,000 cycles referred to as being the upper limit of audibility for the human ear and then we would have 1,340,000 cycles, corresponding to the wavelength of 224 meters. This is the next lowest wavelength assigned to any regular station in the United States. The next is 1,330,000, generally referred to as 1330 kilocycles, or 226 meters.

Reduction of Kilocycles

Thus we can go on up the wavelength scale, reducing the number of kilocycles at each step by 10, reducing the number of cycles by 10,000 at each jump until we come to the wavelength of 411 meters assigned to Class B radio stations in Kansas City. They really are assigned 730 kilocycles, as a frequency, and 411 is the nearest wavelength to this. It thus can readily be seen that in talking of wavelengths we got started on the wrong track years ago.

At any rate WLW uses 730 kilocycles. This is the call of the Sweeney Auto School at Kansas City

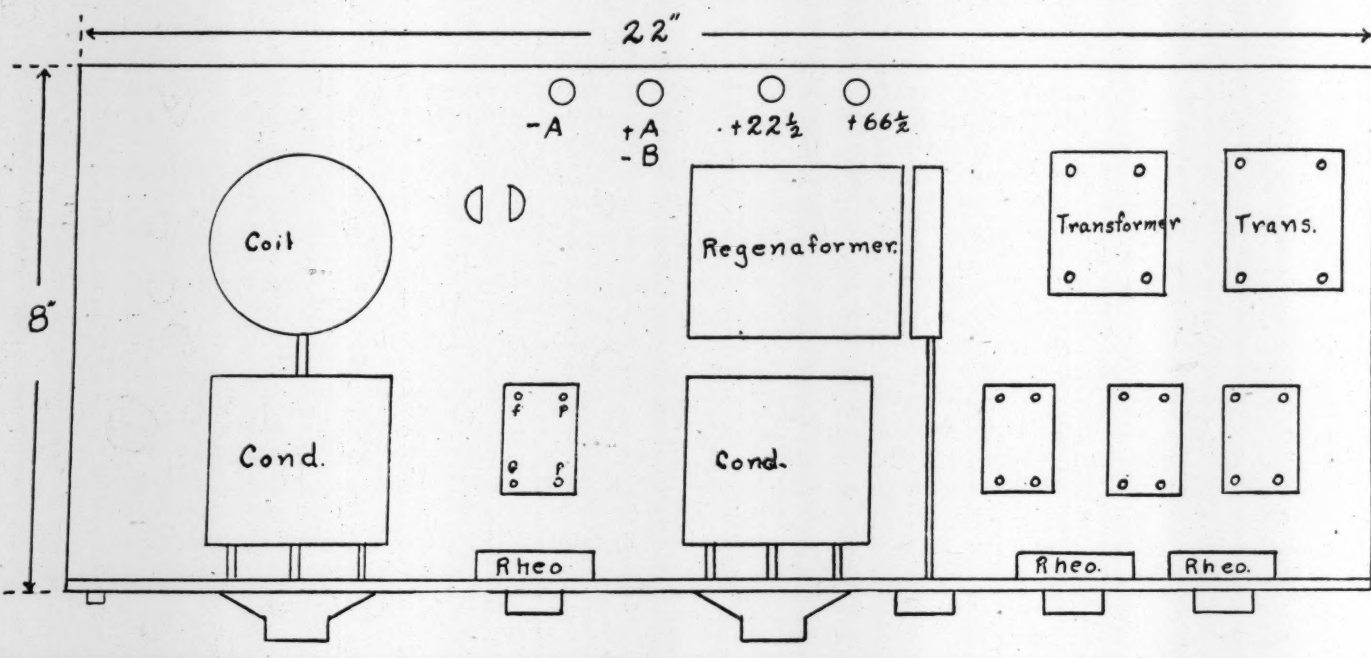
Furthermore such a receiver would not be desirable. Who would want to hear a band play, and only hear the cornet, then tune around to find the drum, only to find he had lost the cornet? Then after very careful tuning, the base horn might be discovered and so on. Of course this is greatly exaggerated but only goes to show what could happen if the receiving set were too sharp.

Another explanation might be given in the following manner. Suppose the song, "Asleep in the Deep" were being sung by a basso. Suppose it were being sung by one of those bassos who can go from a comparatively high note, then by singing lower, lower, and still lower, winding up with a very low "deep," a still lower "deep," and a still lower "deep." Pity the poor listener-in who had to retune for each of the "deeps." Thus we see by explaining a radical and extreme possibility, why a receiving set should not be made too selective.

The difference between the 730,000 and the other extreme 738,000 cycles as indicated above would be between four or five meters. Our explanation is not so far-fetched after all. Some receivers are declared to be able to eliminate different stations that are three meters apart. This probably cannot be demonstrated, but if they do, and the three meters is in the vicinity of 400 meters or above you may rest assured that the concerts will appear distorted, that either the high notes or the low notes will not come in as they should.

The selective receiver is here today, it is here to stay, but we cannot expect more in selectivity. Manufacturers will not permit any greater selectivity, as it will only tend to destroy the quality, the beauty, and the rounded tone of our programs.

Baseboard Layout of Parts in New Regenaformer Set



high note (1600 cycles), and a squeak from a violin (8000 cycles) might all come from the orchestra at once. As a matter of fact there would be many more notes, and consequently many more frequencies present in an orchestra.

Simultaneous Vibrations

By adding these to the emitted frequency of WHB we would have the following frequencies going out over the air almost simultaneously: 730,000 cycles, the main vibration of the station itself; 730,100 cycles, the low note referred to above; 730,400 cycles, the medium note; 731,600 cycles, the high note, and 738,000 cycles, the squeak from the violin.

We have assumed a real squeak in this case in order to carry our example along with greater clarity. A violin even with a high note could hardly give 8000 cycles, but a slip—a squeak, would have a very high frequency.

To continue, we now have all these frequencies in the air at one time, 730,000; 730,100; 730,400; 731,600 and 738,000. Each one of these frequencies represents a definite wavelength, each one on an extremely selective receiver could be tuned in separately. At any rate WHB uses 730 kilocycles. This is the call of the Sweeney Auto School at Kansas City

MacMillan's Radio Record

Coincidentally with the return of Capt. Donald B. MacMillan's North Pole expedition to the United States, comes the news from Australia that MacMillan's radio equipment has broken all records for 200-meter wave long-distance transmission.

Amateurs with low power transmitters have worked across the Atlantic and have covered great distances in experimental work but it has remained for the little MacMillan transmitter to out-distance the best of these.

Because of the extremely small space available on the MacMillan ship, the Bowdoin, only an extremely low-power transmitter of but 100-watt capacity could be installed. In its initial test in the laboratories of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, where it was built, the set gave promise of remarkable performance and through the long year during which MacMillan was frozen in

within 11 degrees of the North Pole, communication was maintained with stations all over the United States and Canada and this was deemed excellent performance.

However, little did MacMillan's operator, Donald Mix, realize how far his signals were being heard when on May 19 at 4:30 p. m., operator W. Cottrell of Coogee, Australia, heard WNP. MacMillan's call letters, distinctly communicating with 6XAD, the experimental station of Major Lawrence Mott, located at Avalon on the Catalina Islands.

There is no question as to the authenticity of the record, as the Australian heard the signals sufficiently well to enable him to identify the peculiar 500-cycle self-rectified note, characteristic of the peculiar and unusual type of transmitter with which the MacMillan Expedition was equipped.

When it is noted that the distance

between the location of the MacMillan expedition in May and Coogee, Aust., is over 9000 miles air line on the great circle, it will be appreciated just how remarkable such a performance really is.

It will be noted that operator Cottrell reports these signals at 4:30 p. m. his time, at which time, of course, he was in daylight and as mentioned before, the MacMillan Expedition was also in daylight. This feature lends added drama to the achievement.

The writer was skeptical but was

Be Advised!

It is now possible to purchase a Radio Receiver that is Guaranteed for One Year!

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Manufactured by
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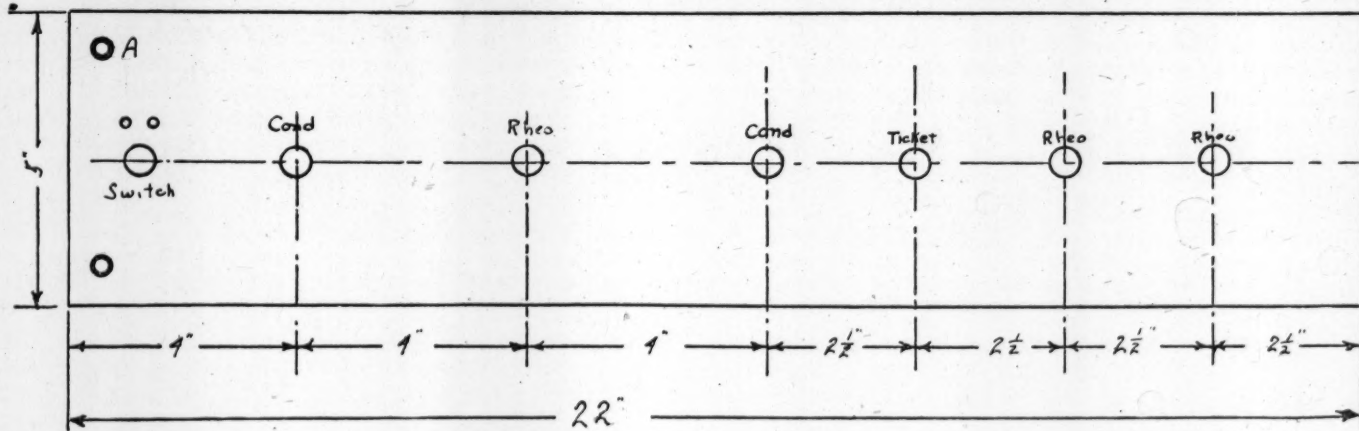
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Panel Layout of Receiver Designed by Browning and Drake



Winding Details of Regenaformer Illustrate Simple Construction

(Continued from Page 9, Column 5)

where they will do the most good, that is, as audio amplifying tubes. If this system is used a 50-ohm resistance in the filament circuit of the small tube should be used if the 195 or DV3 is used so that more than three volts will not reach the filament of this tube thereby making it useless. This resistance need not be variable as the filament current of the radio frequency amplifier tube is not critical. Separate rheostats should then be used for the other tubes. If a portable set is desired the small tubes may be used throughout, in which case the resistance may be left out and the

connections as shown in the diagram followed.

List of Apparatus
The parts used in the set are as follows:

1 9x18x3/4-inch base board; 1 National variable condenser .0005; 1 National 4-inch vernier dial; 4 Benjamin sockets; 2 general radio audio transformers; 1 Federal single circuit jack; 1 Federal double circuit jack; 3 general radio 30 ohm rheostats; 1 L-H neutralizing condenser (about .00003 M.F.); 1 .0001 Micadon condenser; 1 .002 Micadon condenser; 1 tubular grid leak with .00025 Micadon and mounting; 1 7x18x3-1/2-inch panel; 7 binding

posts; bus bar, screws, etc.; necessary batteries and tubes. The regenaformer and antenna coil are made up commercially by the National Company and may be purchased completely mounted on the proper condensers if desired. Any other parts measuring up to the same standards may be used.

Having constructed the set, according to the directions given, the next point is to neutralize it so that maximum amplification may be obtained and radiation eliminated. Turn the tickler to a point where placing a moistened finger on the grid side of the condenser C2 will give a "pluck." (Of course the antenna and ground as well as the batteries have been connected, the tubes lighted to their proper brilliancy and the phones plugged in.) Turn back the tickler until this "pluck" just disappears. Then rotate con-

denser C1 and if, at any setting of this condenser, touching the grid side of it produces a "pluck," the set is not neutralized. Change the capacity of N. C. until the test proves satisfactory.

The following suggestions as to tuning may prove helpful: Set the tickler so that the finger test gives the "pluck." Then rotate C2 until a whistle is heard. Turn C1 until the whistle is loudest. Then readjust C2 until the lowest pitch in the middle setting of the whistle is heard. Turn back the tickler until this disappears entirely. Again readjust C1 until the signals are strongest and make final adjustments with condenser C2 and the tickler. If the circuit goes into oscillation with a jump, another grid leak of some other value should be tried.

Browning and Drake Experimented Year in Perfecting Regenaformer

Regarding the history of development of the slot-wound primary Browning-Drake regenaformer may be stated that it was a year ago in August that F. H. Drake conceived the idea of actually designing by mathematical considerations a tuned radio frequency transformer for the reception of frequencies included in the broadcast range.

From that time on Mr. Drake and G. H. Browning worked together on this problem until a transformer was finally constructed which performed almost as predicted from theory. This carried the experiments over a period of some months until this last spring.

When it was found that the new transformer showed the amplification shown in Figure 2, it was quite natural that the next step would be to increase this amplification by the use of regeneration. A tickler fed back from the plate circuit of the detector tube to the grid circuit of the same, incorporating the secondary of the new transformer as part of this grid circuit would produce regeneration and this was tried and called "regenaformer."

A set was constructed and thoroughly tested. The results were remarkable. Even the designers hardly hoped for such reception, particularly with the summer season upon them. Every radio fan who saw the set and used it was enthusiastic over the results.

With one stage of tuned radio frequency, a regenerative detector, and one stage of audio frequency, stations 1000 miles away were put on the loud speaker with merely a piece of wire across the room for an antenna.

The writer was skeptical but was

willing to be shown, and within 15 minutes after getting to Mr. Browning's house in Cambridge, Mass., heard KTW come in clearly on the loud speaker. The set tuned sufficiently sharp so that local radio-casting was easily cut out and distant stations brought in. This was accomplished without the use of a wavetramp or filter which only weakens the signals even though they improve the selectivity.

Another advantage was the fact that a station could be tuned in on the familiar whistle of the regenerative receiver and yet not annoy the neighbors since the radio frequency tube ahead acted as a blocking tube. This is the set that is shown in diagrammatic form in Figure 5.

V. D. H.

Regenaformer Users Report Good DX Work

As to results with the Browning circuit reports of excellent reception have been so numerous that it would be impossible to print them all. For instance, a fan living in New Hampshire, on the evening of Aug. 30, tuned in clearly 29 stations, one

of these being Havana, Cuba. The next night setting the dials at the same place brought the Cuban station in again.

Another reader in Dayton, O., reports excellent results with the set which was made from the previous articles in this paper. This letter includes a list of stations received and at the bottom is Washington, D. C., received on the headphones without ground or antenna. Such reception is truly remarkable and justifies the constant comparison with the super-heterodyne that has been taking place.

A reader in Canada reports a daylight range of 300 miles. This is good reception. The writer has heard 250 miles on a hot summer's afternoon with the set pictured in the issue of July 24. The receiver shown today is another model of the sub-panel type of receiver, all the wiring being done under the panel, leaving a cleanly swept "deck" on top.

Such wiring is extremely complicated and is not recommended to the average constructor. Considerable care must be taken not to get parallel leads that will cause a feedback to occur, for then the set would be most difficult to neutralize. Great care must also be taken so that short circuits will not occur. But it certainly makes a really "manicured" looking job.

PEKING NEWSPAPER NOW RADIOCASTING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The United States Department of Commerce announces that China has awakened to the call of radio. One of the leading Peking newspapers has installed a transmitting station and is radio-casting regular programs daily, consisting of educational talks, orchestral selections and vocal numbers.

There is considerable demand for radio-casting receiving sets among the Chinese, and it is even said that the DX fad is rampant in the Celestial Republic. The seed sown by Dr. Mu, China's radio pioneer, seems to have fallen in good ground.

The arrangements for the new Belcast station are now well in hand, but lack of space hindered the erection of the aerial between the two tall chimneys at the Municipal Electricity Station, East Bridge Street. There is also plenty to do to the studio before it is ready for occupation, as the building in Linehall Street taken by the British Broadcasting Company will have to be remodeled for radio-casting purposes.

Accurate Parts for Accurate Results

Continue

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Kit consisting of regenaformer and antenna coil mounted on genuine National DX condenser with Velvet Vernier dial, \$10.25. Blue prints and assembly data free with kit. Separately \$1.50.

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Choose Nationals

SIZES AND PRICES
Condensers Complete With 5" Velvet Vernier Dial—\$7.00
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Records made by amateur-built sets using Nationals.

National DX Condensers Will Improve and Velvet Vernier Dials Your Set

READY FOR DELIVERY

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Regenaformer \$5.50. Antenna Coil \$2.00

Laboratory tests proved the remarkable efficiency of this set. Browning Regenaformers and National Condensers insure consistent distance reception.

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To read regularly the Monitor's Radio columns is to be familiar with the latest and most interesting developments in the world of Radio.

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Drop in at your radio dealer's for a MUSIC MASTER—there's all the difference in the world between it and the run of loud speakers.

To form an idea of this difference, imagine Kreisler playing on a violin made of tin or fiber, then on his own Stradivarius.

Do you see it now? MUSIC MASTER's amplifying bell is carefully shaped of just such wood as violins are made of. When real music comes over the air, there is a real musical instrument to receive and amplify it.

Sooner or later you will come around to MUSIC MASTER. Tonight is a good night to start catching the higher beauties of the music that now escape you.

Call up your dealer now. He will be glad to send MUSIC MASTER home for your approval.

Dealers, write your jobber today for particulars of the fastest selling item in radio.

MUSIC MASTER CORPORATION
Makers and Distributors of High-Grade Radio Apparatus
Tenth and Cherry Streets
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MUSIC MASTER Loop Aerial is equipped with calibrated dial, covers all wavelengths from 215 to 600 meters.

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MUSIC MASTER attachment converts your Victrola or Columbia into a good loud speaker.

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RADIO REPRODUCER

RADIOCAST WAVES, LIKE LIGHT, FLOW EASILY THROUGH ETHER

Engineers Differentiate Between Energy Directed by Wires, and That Radiating in Space

This is the first of a series of six articles on "The Ancestry of Your Radio Set" prepared especially for the readers of The Christian Science Monitor by engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Those of us who are interested in radio, whether we are skilled in the art or not, talk glibly about wavelengths and kilocycles, and generally hold the view that the electric waves of radio are a new-made friend. The theories, however, which are most generally accepted by physicists teach us that these waves are really very old friends, and that when you turn the switch to light an electric light, or push the button that rings a distant bell, you are really producing electric waves very similar indeed to the waves that bring in your favorite radio-casting station.

The difference is that the electric light and the signaling bell waves are associated with wires, and are guided by them, whereas the radio waves have become free from all wires. In both cases, however, the energy is transmitted right through space itself and not through the wires.

"But," you will say, "this does not fit in with what has always been taught. Everyone knows that what causes the lamp filament to glow is an electric current while there is no current, as such, associated with a series of electric waves in space."

Flowing Through Ether

Now this is all very well, but did you ever go one step further and ask the question as to what causes the current in the filament and in the wires leading to it from the power-house? It is right here that electric waves come into play in an absolutely essential and yet altogether unsuspected manner.

What the theory means is this: the electrical energy which heats the filament in a radio set, or rings a bell, or drives a motor or street car, flows through the ether surrounding the lead wires or mains. We ordinarily think of the current in these wires as being something like energy, but this is getting the cart before the horse. The energy travels with the speed of light around the wires, and taking the case of the incandescent lamp, a little of it leaks, as it were, into the leads, causing current to flow there, while the bulk of it concentrates in the filament, because here the resistance is high, causing it to become incandescent. There are many beautiful things in nature, but perhaps no single fact strikes more awe than this: here is an incandescent lamp; far away perhaps many miles, is an electric generator and by simply joining the two with a pair of wires, a beam of invisible "radiant" energy is focused upon the filament whereby it is heated to incandescence. To accomplish the focusing no lenses need be provided, no straight and unobstructed paths for the energy to follow.

Transferring Energy

Wherever the line wires lead, through coils and switches, under streets and along poles, this beam of radiant energy follows in accordance with a well-defined (but perhaps not so well understood) law which is nothing short of marvelous in its accomplishments when we think of the limited capabilities of lenses, prisms and other optical apparatus with which we direct visible radiation.

The manner in which electrical energy is transferred from a generator to a lamp is shown approximately in the small diagram in which the dotted arrows extending from the generator to the lamp indicate the flow of energy. For simplicity, in making the diagram, the wires have been shown straight. It will be noted that these arrows or stream lines bulge toward the two leads to the lamp meaning that these leads are absorbing in portion, but only a very small portion, of the output of the generator. At first this may seem as a distinct shock to us. It requires that we think of electrical energy as flowing through empty space and the current in a nearby wire as simply one manifestation of this flow.

But when we stop to think that light will travel for millions of miles through empty space and that light is simply another form of ether disturbance which is electrical in character just as radio waves are, the difficulty which the imagination encounters tends to disappear.

Waves Spread From Antenna

The manner in which radio waves spread out from a radio antenna is indicated in the larger diagram and of course the flow of energy is away from the antenna and might be indicated by arrows similar to those pointing away from the generator in the smaller diagram.

The net result of this theory is to give us a very simple picture of the electric transmission of messages. It reduces all electrical transmission to common terms bringing the telegraph, the telephone, the submarine cable and radio, as well as the electric light and power system, into a

single family as it were. In each case of communication, messages are carried by electric waves.

In radio these waves are unguided and therefore spread out in all directions. Where wires of a submarine cable are used they act simply as pathways for guiding or directing the electric waves or disturbances. In radio, messages in-

terfere unless separated by a sufficiently broad band of wavelengths because they occupy the same space. By using wires as guides, many messages—even millions—may be carried simultaneously without interference with one another.

It has been said that, had the course of scientific development been reversed so that radio transmission preceded transmission by wire, the discovery that wires can be used to guide the ether waves would be con-

sidered one of the marvels of natural science.

By their use, the otherwise uncontrolled ether waves are caused to follow a predetermined path-way, flashing thousands of messages to and fro under our city streets without the slightest interference, each message following its allotted course, whether up through the intricate structure of a 30-story office building or out across the plains, under rivers and over mountains, to the far side of the continent, there to be received by him—and him alone—for whom it is intended.

The ends achieved by radio and wire transmission are, therefore, fundamentally different. Each, due to its unique capabilities, can perform a service for which the other is unsuited, and each supplements the other to the end that all important needs for communication are being provided for as rapidly as they arise. For the large amounts of

traffic on land, both telegraph and telephone, which must be handled with certainty and a minimum cost, the use of wires is necessary.

But as an agency for communicating over wide stretches of water, for radio-casting of information and music, radio today is rendering services of the greatest value, and all considerations point to the conclusion that in these fields its use will become of ever greater importance.

developments of the art of production.

The theatrical producer solves the problem of space in comparatively the simplest manner. His space is determined by the scenery or by his curtains, and with the aid of the actual physical presence of the actor it is not difficult to convey to the audience the significant meaning of the spoken word. That is to say, the actor holds the attention of his audience throughout long speeches by means of "asides," and if the speech is of an emotional nature, by direct appeals to the audience. It is a matter that points to the possibilities of voice modulation in the radio concert as well as in the radio play.

For it is true that the human voice gains greatly in dramatic power through the use of modulation, how much more true is this when applied to musical instruments?

The manuscript of a radio play is in reality of minor importance. In appearance it will resemble an oratorio with notes as to the tonal color

of the voices, the instructions with regard to sounds and directions regarding rhythm, tempo, cadence, etc.

The contact with the listening audience that is necessary in order to make each word and sound convey its significant meaning must be obtained through other channels.

It is too early yet to form a definite idea of the perfect radio play, but it seems probable that it will be based on the technique of the masques of the Middle Ages, which depended, too, on the direct effect of the spoken word and on sounds or noises, for instance:

"I am so and so. I have come from A and am on my way to B, and I shall do such and such."

This is also a good opening for a radio play. But whereas in these medieval masques the action was helped along by the appearance on the stage of the various actors, the radio play producer has to rely upon the effect—mainly a question of association of sounds and voice modulation. The sound of the sea, the arrival of a motor car, etc., only

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Medieval Masque May Aid Technique of Radio Plays

As Conception of the Action Must Be Projected by Sounds, Study Is Enjoyed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 9.—At bottom, the production of the radio play is governed by the same laws and is subject to the same presuppositions as are universally recognized in the production of theatrical and film plays. The task is approached in the same manner, and is based upon older fields of dramatic art; but the specific nature of radio-casting—the fact that it can make no use of physicality—calls for still higher de-

velopments of the art of production.

The theatrical producer solves the problem of space in comparatively the simplest manner. His space is determined by the scenery or by his curtains, and with the aid of the actual physical presence of the actor it is not difficult to convey to the audience the significant meaning of the spoken word. That is to say, the actor holds the attention of his audience throughout long speeches by means of "asides," and if the speech is of an emotional nature, by direct appeals to the audience. It is a matter that points to the possibilities of voice modulation in the radio concert as well as in the radio play.

For it is true that the human voice gains greatly in dramatic power through the use of modulation, how much more true is this when applied to musical instruments?

The manuscript of a radio play is in reality of minor importance. In appearance it will resemble an oratorio with notes as to the tonal color

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3-CIRCUIT REGENERATIVE SET IMPROVED BY M. B. SLEEPER

Pickle-Bottle Coil as Inductance Unit Eliminates Losses in Secondary, Sharpens Tuning

By M. B. SLEEPER

In spite of the popularity of reflex and tuned radio frequency receivers, there is still a persistent demand for improvement in regenerative receivers, and particularly, judging from requests, for two-tube outfits, capable of giving loud speaker volume from stations within a moderate radius and telephone reception over an almost unlimited range.

With these ideas in thought, we have worked for some time to develop an outfit meeting those requirements, plus several refinements which most regenerative receivers lack. The two-varimeter outfit is much too large for convenience, and rather expensive to build. The one-varimeter and coupler, with condenser tuning for the secondary, is good although it, too, requires a fairly large panel, and too often trouble is experienced in making the set regenerate properly over the entire wavelength range. It is not practical to use the single circuit receiver in congested areas. More than that, it has two defects which appear in the operation, that is, the wavelength is altered when the tickler is rotated and the circuit breaks very sharply into oscillation.

In the type 6300 receiver we believe that the three-circuit regenerative outfit has been made up into a set embodying practically all of the refinements brought out so far in appearance, operation and efficiency.

Fixed Tickler Embodied
The circuit is one which has never been used in any manufactured equipment, probably because it is known to very few radio men. You will see that an untuned primary is used coupled to a secondary coil controlled by a variable condenser. The fixed tickler, also coupled to the secondary, is in series with another variable condenser, which runs to the filament of the detector tube. From the plate a radio frequency choke coil is connected to the telephone and on to the detector plate battery.

Because of the radio frequency choke coil, no R. F. currents pass in the telephone circuit but, instead, flow through the tickler coil and the condenser to the filament. When the regeneration condenser is at minimum capacity, the impedance is so high that the tickler does not feed back sufficient energy to make the circuit regenerate or oscillate, but regeneration and oscillation take place when the impedance is reduced by increasing the capacity. A fixed condenser of 0.00025 mfd. is shunted around the variable because the working capacity range from no regeneration to full oscillation is 0.00025 to 0.00075 mfd. A larger variable condenser could have been used but the addition of a Micond served the purpose just as well.

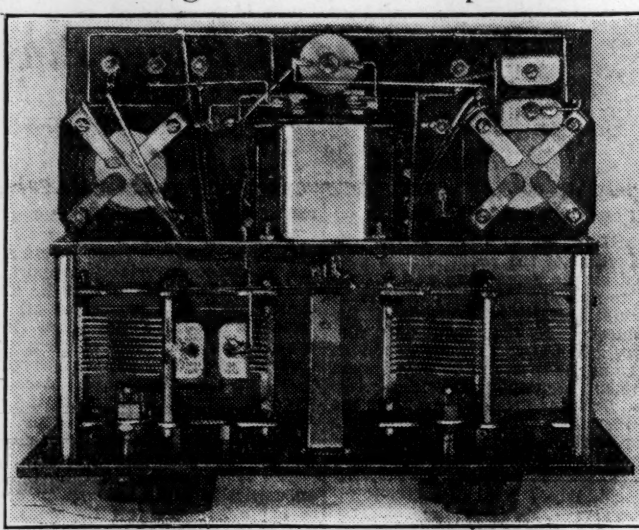
By this arrangement, a perfectly smooth regeneration control is obtained, without any tendency for the set to jump into oscillation as the regenerative action is increased. Therefore, the adjustment can be

this coil, directly on top of the strips which already hold the secondary. After eight turns have been put on for the plate coil, put two turns around the center of the secondary and bring the wire over to within one-fourth of an inch of the beginning of the secondary winding. With strips under the coil as before, wind on six turns for the primary. That completes the winding.

Only the work of cutting and sticking down the strips remains. Cut off each outer strip at the tickler coil and at the antenna coil so that they are not quite as long as the coils are wide. Bend them over and stick them down. At this stage the bottle must be broken out from inside the coil. Do it carefully or you will cut the insulation. Finally, bend the inside strips toward the outside of the coil and around to the inside. This sounds hard, but you will see just how it works out when you are actually making the inductance unit.

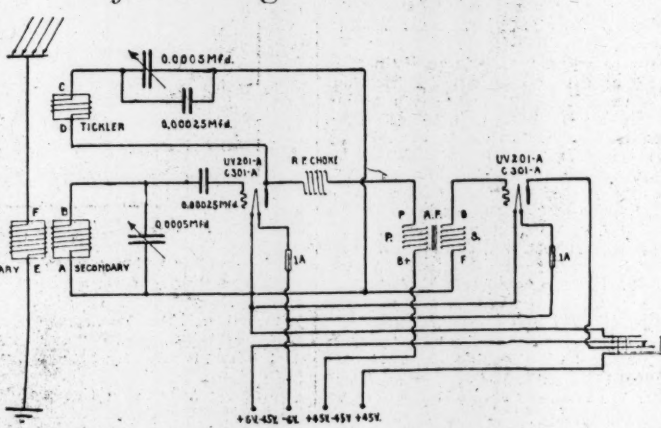
The two extra turns put around the bottle at the end of the secondary coil provide leads from the end of the secondary and the start of the tickler. The two turns at the center of the secondary are for the end of the tickler and the start of the antenna coil. Cut these turns in the

Looking Down on Sleeper Set



necessary and partly because it introduces losses. The coil supports are arranged so as to have as little insulating material as possible within the mag-

Refined Regenerative Circuit



middle so as to leave fairly long leads, at least 8 or 10 ins.

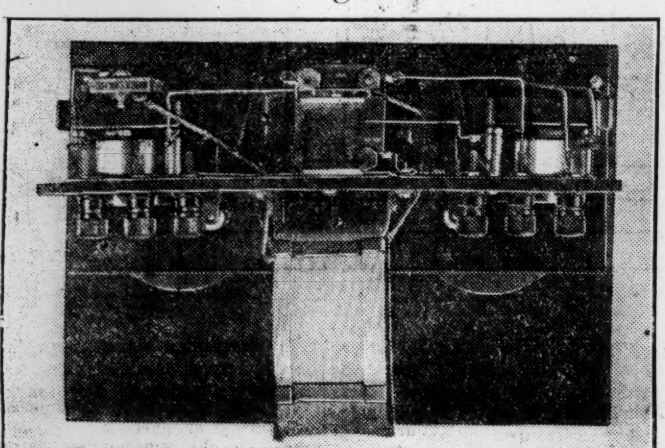
No binder of any sort is used on the wire, partly because it is not

netic field. When you cut out these strips, make two pieces 1 in. by 4 ins. Then saw down the long leads before you cut in at the base. Do not make the coil slots too deep or they will make the strips crack. It is also important to be careful in drilling the holes for the screws which hold the supports to the angle brackets.

The vernier variable condensers illustrated are of very efficient design and give extremely low losses. This set, however, was arranged to take the new condensers, in which the glass is used for the insulation. Instead of hard rubber strips, metal strips are used, but each metal strip carries a thimble to which the fixed plates are secured. This new type is recommended in place of the condensers shown although when this outfit was assembled the Pyrex-insulated condensers were not available.

Two special features are incorporated in the new design. Mechan-

Rear View Showing Sub-Panel Work



Radio Programs

For Monday, September 29

An event of importance to radio fans in the eastern part of the United States will be the opening of Station WEEI in Boston, Mass., on this date. The new station will be operated by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston on a wavelength of 303 meters with 500 watts power. The Aleppo Drum Corps, musical organization of the Shriners in Boston, will open the program at 8 p. m. with the "Star-Spangled Banner," and from then on until midnight or later every minute will be crowded with entertainment. WBZ will re-broadcast the opening numbers of the WEEI program from Springfield, Mass.

Exceptionally good concert programs are offered for this date, and prominent among these is a "Revue of Favorites" offered by WTAM. Entertainers who have gained popularity during the last year with WTAM listeners will pass in review before "Mike" as a sort of anniversary celebration.

The WGY orchestra is listed for a few numbers, supporting Hepzibah C. James, soprano. WEAU will give its audience selections by the United States Navy Band by direct connection with Washington. In Pittsburgh the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra will render a concert.

KGO will devote the greater part of the evening on this date to an educational program. Courses in literature, agriculture, French, and other subjects will be put on the air, and for those within range of the Pacific coast station the living room at home may become a classroom and the loud speaker a professor.

Radio Program Features

FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Edison Electric Ill. Co., Boston, Mass. (303 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Star-Spangled Banner" played by the Aleppo Drum Corps, otherwise known as the Shriners Band, consisting of 216 members under the direction of Louis Harlow, concert master. Broadcast direct from the Aleppo Drum Corps band room.
8:05 p. m.—Dedictory address, "WEEI Policy" by Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.
8:30 p. m.—The Inppolite Opera Company.
8:45 p. m.—Charles H. Grant, baritone.
8:55 p. m.—Concert by the WEEI Quartet, featuring Benny McLaughlin.
9:10 p. m.—Talk by Paul M. Rainey, of the Western Electric Company, New York: "The Future of Radio."
9:20 p. m.—Mme. Alice Baschi, operatic contralto soloist.
9:35 p. m.—Tchaikovsky String Quartet.
9:50 p. m.—J. Jerome Rosenberg, marimbaphone soloist.
10:05 p. m.—Pauline Clark Trio selected.
10:25 p. m.—Louis Cheney, pianist.
10:35 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, accompanied by Nell Cantor.
10:45 p. m.—Concert by the WEEI Quartet, featuring Benny McLaughlin.
11 p. m.—Dance selections played by Doc Eisenburg and his symphonians.
11:30 p. m.—Dan McGrath, tenor, accompanied at the piano by George Scanlan.
WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (317 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio.
7:10 p. m.—"Bringing the World to America," prepared by Our World Magazine.
7:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.
7:40 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio.
8 p. m.—Rebroadcast of opening program from Edison's new station, WEEI.
9 p. m.—Concert by Orpheus Mixed Quartet, consisting of Marie Garvin, sop-

4 p. m.—Henry Halstead's Dance Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—Aunt Betty stories.
8 p. m.—Educational program; courses in Agriculture, Music, Economics, and Literature; music by Arion Trio.
10 p. m.—Dance music program by Henry Halstead's Orchestra and soloists.
KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
8 p. m.—Variety musical program.
KHJ, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (325 Meters)
6 p. m.—Art Hickman's orchestra, dinner concert.
8 p. m.—Filipino String Quartet.
CFYC, Vancouver, British Columbia, (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Lecture on Christian Science by the Hon. William E. Brown, C.S.B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vancouver, B. C., in the Church Auditorium at 1160 West Georgia Street.

LOOP'S RECEPTION STRIKINGLY CITED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Special)

—Reports of the infinitesimal amount of energy received by a radio loop, as described at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society, strikingly illustrate the importance of the condenser in a receiving set.

A calculation made of the amount of power picked up by a loop one foot in diameter in a laboratory in New York State receiving radio impulses from San Francisco indicated that it was equal to only one-billionth of a flypower. The energy set free by a house fly climbing up the wall is equal, according to the computation, to the amount of energy the loop would receive in a continuous period of 35 years.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 22 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture will be delivered by the Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the auditorium of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 29.

This lecture will be radio-cast by station CFYC of Vancouver at 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time.

Question Box

217. On the three-tube reflex circuit, published June 2, would it be better to use a variable condenser with a three-plate vernier adjustment or a plain condenser? I bought two coils for this set but they have only a primary winding. I should like to know how to make a secondary winding and how many turns to use. Please send me a complete description of the honeycomb coils used.—L. W. Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

(Ans.) With large dials this set tunes easily enough without a vernier. If a vernier is found necessary, and it is very useful on distant stations, we advise the use of a vernier dial. Three plate verniers made as part of the condenser are not the generally approved practice now since many losses have been traced to their use. If you purchased two 75-turn honeycomb coils you have the primary made by wrapping a small piece of Bristol board or stiff writing paper over the purchased coil and then winding a primary of No. 28 D. C. wire over this. A few turns of No. 28 wire over the large tubes and from 12 to 15 for the smaller ones. The primary is held in place by some cotton and then the coil may be mounted on the base board being made secure by a cleat.

HISTORY OF RADIO SHOWS REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

First Transatlantic Message by Wireless Was Sent in 1902—War Speeded Experiments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Felix Savary found that a steel needle could be magnetized by the discharge from a Leyden jar. That was back in 1837 and marked the first important discovery in the now universally popular radio. It was the first peak in a chain of peaks in the waves of wireless progress from that date to the present, with the development more rapid in recent years. Almost every day brings something new in radio.

The United States Department of Commerce in its Radio Service Bulletin, finds that Michael Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction between two entirely separate circuits in 1831, and in 1837 the first patent for an electric telegraph was taken out by Cooke and Wheatstone in London, and by Morse in the United States.

It was Steinheil, who discovered the use of earth return in 1838, and in 1842 Morse made wireless experiments by electric conduction through water. During the next few years there followed other discoveries in this natural science and papers were read by scientists at conventions, forecasting the era of today.

Dolbear's Patent

Prof. A. E. Dolbear of Boston, received a United States patent in March, 1882, for wireless apparatus in connection with which he made the statement that "electrical communication using this apparatus, might be established between points certainly more than one-half mile apart, but how much farther I can not say." It appeared that Professor Dolbear made an approach to the method that was subsequently in the hands of Marconi, to be crowned with success.

In 1885, Edison, assisted by Gihlaid, Phelps and Smith, worked out a system of communication between railway stations and moving trains by means of induction and without the use of conducting wires. Edison took out only one patent on long-distance telegraph without wires at the time. The application was filed May 23, 1885, at the time he was working on induction telegraph, but the patent was not issued until Dec. 29, 1891. In 1903 it was purchased from him by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

The Radio Service Bulletin says that in 1887 Hertz showed that electromagnetic waves are in complete accord with the waves of light and heat, and founded the theory upon which all modern radio signaling devices are based.

Marconi's Experiments

Marconi lodged his application for the first British patent for wireless telegraphy in 1896. He conducted experiments in communicating over a distance of 1 1/2 miles successfully. And on June 3, 1898, the first paid radiogram was transmitted from the Needles (Isle of Wight) station. Events of the Kingstown regatta in Dublin, July 20-22, 1898, were reported by wireless for a Dublin

newspaper from the steamer Flying Huntress.

It was about this time that wireless began to be used on warships and balloons. Discoveries in the art of wireless telegraphy were being reported in rapid succession from different parts of the world. From 1901 to 1904, Dr. John Stone was granted more than 70 United States patents covering radio telegraphy.

On Dec. 17, 1902, the record indicates, the first wireless message was transmitted across the Atlantic Ocean. On Dec. 18, 1902, wireless messages were dispatched from Cape Breton station to King Edward VII. The first press message was sent across the Atlantic in 1904.

F. A. Kolster of the Bureau of Standards, discovered and developed what is known as the Kolster decimeter, which is used to make direct measurements of wavelength and logarithmic decrement. This instrument has been used by the Department of Commerce in radio service since it was invented.

War Developments

During the World War the development of radio was rapid and of great assistance to the warring nations. Efficiency of the several navies, of the airplane services and other branches of the fighting wings, was enhanced to a marked degree by this instantaneous means of communication. Amateurs were discouraged during the war for obvious reasons, but with the armistice in 1918, there opened the urge of amateurs to tinker at the art, and from amateurs have come many important discoveries.

The progress made in amateur and experimental wireless is exemplified by the attempts made in February and December of 1921, to effect communication on short wavelengths between the wireless amateurs of the United States and Great Britain. The first attempt was unsuccessful, but during the second attempt test signals from many amateur stations were heard in Great Britain. The signals were also heard in Holland.

The year 1924 promises to be the banner year, the highest peak in the chain going back to 1837. On February 5, a program radiocast from Pittsburgh was received and radiocast by the same station and, relayed from London, was heard in Calcutta, India.

Roger Babson, the statistician of Wellesley, Mass., estimates that during this year the American people will spend \$350,000,000 for radio equipment.

EDUCATOR LAUDS RADIO

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 22 (Special)—The educational value of radiocasting is recognized by Frank E. Seavey of the department of English, Tufts College. In a recent letter to WGY he wrote: "When I think of the thousands of homes into which you are sending excellent music daily, homes in which, three years ago, no music above 'popular' songs was known, I feel that your work in education is vastly more important than ours."

Colorado
School of Mines
Golden, Colo.
Victor C. Alderson,
President

ARLINGTON P. LITTLE,
PROFESSOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Aug. 4, 1924.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Radio Division,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

Will you kindly send me a list of your advertisers that handle radio equipment? We offer courses in radio engineering at this school and there is a flourishing radio club composed of our students who are interested in radio. I would like, therefore, to get a list of advertisers who handle thoroughly dependable equipment, as much radio apparatus is being sold that does not seem to give satisfactory results.

Yours sincerely,

Arington P. Little
24th & Arapahoe Streets
Golden, Colo.

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Engineering and
Mechanical Specialties
Designed and Manufactured
in Quantity

NATIONAL COMPANY

MECHANICAL SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS

CAMBRIDGE STATION 39, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Registered Cable Address:
"NATCO" BOSTON
Western Union Code

September 19, 1924

Christian Science Monitor
Falmouth Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

It may be of interest to you to know the results we have derived from our advertising in the "Monitor" during the past few months.

In every case where we have used space, we have been able to definitely trace sufficient business to more than pay for the advertising used.

We consider the "Monitor" a mighty good medium.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL COMPANY

W. A. Ready

(Reproduced by Permission)

EDUCATIONAL

The Seymour Method of Music

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
The adherents of the Seymour Method of Music Re-education do not emphasize technical achievement, though they do attain it. They do not stress the appreciation of music, much as they approve of the recent very general advancement in that direction. But believing with Ruskin that music is one of the necessities of life, they do aim to equip the individual with the ability to give utterance to his innate desire for musical expression, for "music expresses what cannot be expressed by words or color or form."

I came to look upon the Seymour method as the most reasonable approach to music—as follows:
In the spring of 1922 the musical director at our school decided to hold a music memory contest. Accordingly, we were given, at weekly intervals, a series of musical exercises, at the end of which the students were to be tested, to see how many of the compositions they could identify, also naming the composer. As the familiar with most of the music presented, I sang the tunes with my fourth year children, in our spare minutes. They all enjoyed it, even those who had never before had a taste of music. When the time came for a lot of fun out of that, and then we forgot all about it, until one morning in chapel when the prizes were awarded. To our surprise and interest, the prize being won by some older child in the seventh or eighth year, who was perhaps seriously studying music, our little fourth year Elaine was called to the platform and told if Elaine had not taken the prize, Willy would have won it for her. Elaine next, and three more fourth year children closely followed him, so that, of the six highest in the contest, five were from the fourth year group.

Not the Approved Way
During the next autumn Elaine's mother came to me one day and asked, "Miss —, won't you give Elaine music lessons?" "Well, Mrs. —," I replied, "one of the reasons I am not a music teacher is because I am very sure I would not enjoy giving music lessons in what seems to be the approved way, but I have some ideas about the way I should like to give music lessons, and you will let me experiment with Elaine, and not insist on paying me, I shall be very glad to do it." So after that, Elaine and I had regular music appointments. I showed her how to hold the position of the hands, for, of course, that was expected; and she did some work from the printed page, for who ever heard of teaching music without notes? On the first of the time we spent in doing some of the things I wondered why I had not been taught when I was a child, instead of just being allowed to strike certain keys as indicated by certain notes.

In the course of time, another music test was due, and this time among the children in the fourth year group, was a little boy named Wyll. And if ever there was a child who considered school a bore Wyll was that child. He just didn't respond to any of the usual or unusual methods applied for the purpose of creating an interest in lessons. However, I knew that with music my real opportunity was to come, and I was not disappointed. And, delightful to relate, but not at all surprising, the interest awakened through the music carried over into other school activities.

Not to Be Deprived
This time, we thought we would be generous, and let some other class have the prize, but we did not want to deprive the fourth year children of any of the joy of winning the prize, so they sang the tunes as before, and one morning, in chapel, they gave a little program of songs selected from those to which they had been listening. On this program Wyll sang "Dona. And now it was time for school to close for the summer vacation.

During the following autumn Wyll came in one day in high glee and said, "Oh, Miss —, I am going to take music lessons." Well, of course, we all know that many children who begin music lessons with the greatest enthusiasm do not find their joyous expectations realized. But with Wyll it was different. He did not have to contend. He did not have to practice dreary exercises. He began by playing tunes, and tunes that he knew and liked; and soon he was going to learn to play bases for his tunes. Nobody was annoyed by hearing him practice. His father didn't even know he was taking music lessons and he wasn't going to know it until Christmas morning, when Wyll intended to surprise him by playing "Silent Night," with two hands, treble and base, not from a book, but as a practical demonstration of his own ability to perceive the flow of the melody and the underlying harmonies supporting it.

Wyll's mother was just as happy about his music as he was. "Why," she said, "he just wishes the lessons were longer and wanted to know why he can't have them often. In fact, he can hardly wait for the lesson day to come." Then she continued, "His teacher is going to give a little talk on her method at my home, some day soon, and I want you to come."

Mystified Family and Friends
Well, the day came and I went, and what happened? Wyll had brought his blackboard into his mother's drawing room, and both at the blackboard and at the piano, as his teacher explained the work, he illustrated what he had been doing up to that time. Was he being taught to play the piano? Not primarily, but his interest in music having been thoroughly aroused, working from the basis of a simple, familiar tune, he was being taught some of the fundamentals of music, which he could afterward apply independently, and in applying them, he would, of course, make use of the piano.

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Is not this the exact reverse of the traditional method of approaching music from the purely technical side? Also, is it not apparent that the musical consciousness of a child having been awakened through this natural procedure, he will have sufficient interest to acquire whatever technique may be necessary to meet the demands of his desire for musical expression?

"Well," I said, "this is just what I believe in; this is exactly the thing I was trying to work out in my experiment with Elaine; but here is someone who has been doing it for years; some one who has passed the experimental stage and has developed a pedagogical method in accordance with the principles of modern education."

By June Wyll was originating and harmonizing tunes to the intense mystification of his friends who "had studied music but had never been taught to do anything like that."

The truth is that music is not the property of any boy. Music is a threefold mental activity—rhythmic, melodic, harmonic—and mere technical proficiency on any instrument does not mean an understanding of music.

By MARY BURT MESSER
The History of the Family as an Academic Subject
It is almost trite to say that the liberation of woman is not summed up in her right to vote. With admirable practicality she selected suffrage as her first goal, and in the hands of a woman, it was a first step in the best possible way for participation in political affairs. But in this notable victory she was only scoring one point in equality in a world long given over to masculine domination. She stands today as a little child in the field of current life, these old ideals have been hard pressed by new ones, at least as touching woman, so that a new day for her is at least ushered in. In the field of history, on the other hand, woman, the family, the child, have slight existence in the midst of exploits military, political and financial. These concerned all human beings and were in part necessary to their advancement as a race. But how surely the part played by woman in family life concerned her too!

Has Woman No Valid History?
The question arising at this point is this: is it possible for woman effectively to carry forward her human value, to establish it in current life, if the myth of the world is to be fed alone on a history which bears no record of her? Is there no valid history of woman and the family? The answer to this question is not far to seek. It is our necessity, it is the interest from wars and rumors of wars, from the formal development of states, to humanity as a whole in its natural daily life. By following the bypaths of history, chronicles and various human records, if not the thoroughness of history, one is able to discover the advancing steps of an illuminating and important narrative. This narrative is only necessary to the firm establishment of woman's footing. It is quite indispensable to society as a whole. We have lived quite long enough in a top-heavy world—the equilibrium of which must be restored by understanding as well as reform.

Beginning with primitive society we have an excellent start in the new story of human life which is to include woman as well as man. There is considerable evidence to indicate that the family took precedence of the state as the first social organization, the first successful effort to regulate mere impulse in the inter-relations of a whole. A study of the new-born family is especially profitable just here as revealing essential motives and tendencies. Woman stands at this point as a significant, even brilliant, figure, in spite of various efforts to argue away her prestige. She is at least not neglected as reform.

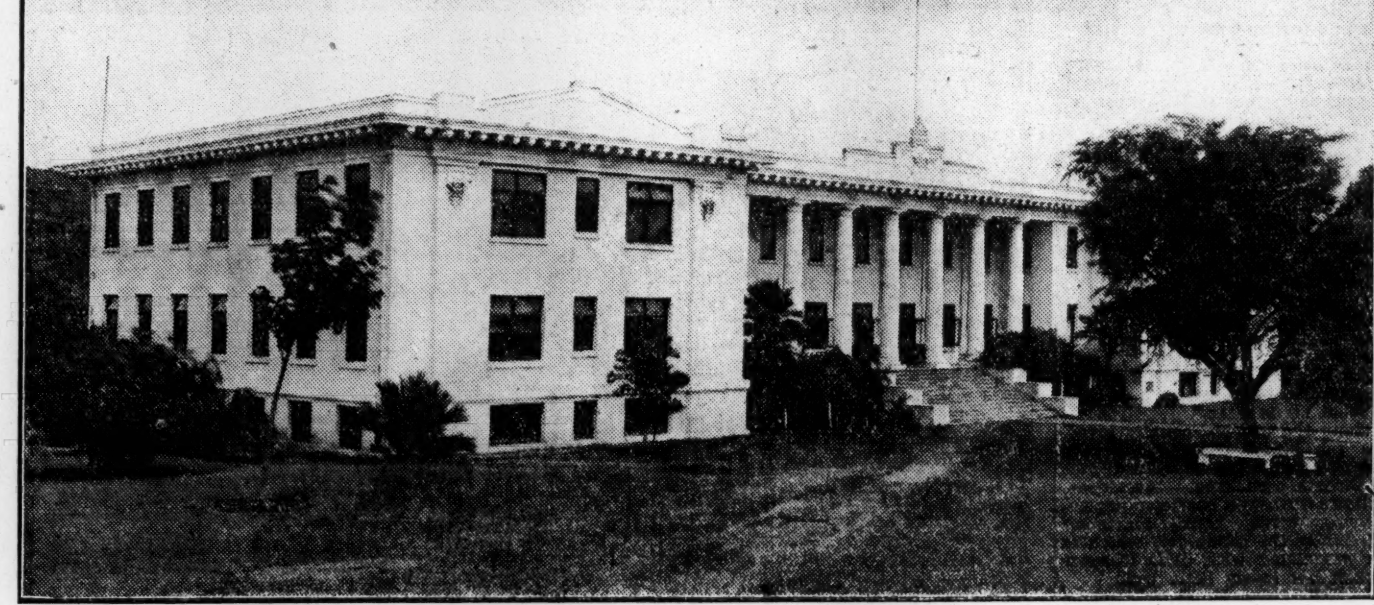
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later by bookmakers, because it is impossible to overlook her salient importance, industrial and social. The next chapter of human history is dominated by man; but the story of woman, the family, the child, does not cease for this reason. The family under the hand of man assumes its historic, patriarchal form, a form so universal as to include practically all races attaining civilization. Woman, who has lost her individual birthright, lives on a tributary factor indissolubly related to the successful career upon which man now enters. The story of herself and her child is frequently a somber one. On the other hand, woman is often enough the gayest of the gay, but she is really as little rooted in society in this role as blown this side of now.

This patriarchal family, severe and ill-balanced at all times from a human standpoint, receives its first spiritual rebuke in the cry of the Messiah: "Call no man your father upon the earth." This moment of history, too marvelous to be trusted to the touch of a mere summary, stands for a dawn for woman, the breaking of a light to expand into full day in our modern world. The following ages, suggested here with the utmost brevity, seethe with new spiritual influences in conflict with old tendencies which assert themselves in organization. For the student of society there is no more interesting, and valuable study than that of Canon Law, by means of which the Roman Catholic Church attempts to establish by authority an indissoluble family subject to its control. This effort is analogous to its attempt to achieve by ecclesiastical authority a united Christendom; and both institutions are assailed by the same stroke—the Protestant Reformation.

Into the Outer World
The industrial revolution is the next salient event, or series of events, in the history of the family, and it advances us immediately to familiar problems. We lose the home as a family workshop, woman the industrial worker steps forth into the outer world (or is driven forth); we are ushered into the presence of "child labor" and "modern poverty." The campaign leading to the enfranchisement of woman now begins its series of agitations leading to success in progressive countries, with Nordic peoples in the van. Coincided with several of its national victories is the World War, intimately connected (be it noted), with the violent overthrow of the old standards touching the status of women and of children. All of the modern movements thus assembled, including war, may be seen to bear in the most vital way upon the home and domestic problems.

The old histories, then, which may be examined from cover to cover without the discovery of a woman excepting an occasional queen, are leaving much untold. This untold story is logically related to the new world to which we have grown so used—a world of natural daily life the essence.

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India, From Apathy to Real Co-operation
By A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR
ANY account of educational work in India must bear in mind the difficulties that have to be met in the process of the development of the Indian youth to the stature of the full grown man able to take his share intelligently in shaping the destinies of his country. Let us see what—for want of a better definition—we will call the "official" educational methods have done in India. There are in India today 137,437 primary schools for boys attended by 5,543,437 pupils, an increase since 1917 of over 13,000 schools and nearly 242,000 pupils. As indicating the standard of intelligence, it may be noted that out of a total of 7,594,000 pupils attending schools and colleges in India no less than 4,998,000 are reading. The first university in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857, while during the next 30 years the universities of Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the "affiliated" type. They consisted of groups of miles apart, bound together for purposes of examination by a central organization. Up to 1916 the growing demand for university education was met by increasing the size of these

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"affiliated" colleges often at the cost of efficiency, but now additional universities have been called into being.

Severe strictures have at different times been leveled against the Indian universities, the chief being that a large number of young men are annually turned out as graduates possessing considerable amount of book learning but in all other respects "uneducated." The words of Spencer are, it is to be feared, widely applicable to Indian university life today—"Examinations being once passed, books are laid aside, the greater part of what has been acquired drops out of recollection, what remains is mostly inert, the art of applying knowledge not having been cultivated."

The Indian universities fail to bring out—to quote Matthew Arnold—"the prime direct aim of instruction, which is to enable a man to know himself and the world." Into the causes of this failure space does not permit of much inquiry. "Over-supply" with the attendant knowledge that "a degree leads nowhere" is a contributing factor. University men have no trades, and technical education is not popular with the educated Hindu who scorns to soil his fingers with labor, so the great wealth of the country remains practically neglected by them. There is throughout India today a general decay of the native arts and crafts, once world renowned. What is most desirable is new knowledge applied to every kind of production. Every commercial or manufacturing enterprise which has sprung up in India during the last century has been introduced from other countries. The spread of technical education and practical science, the "dignity of labor"—these are the things that education in India fails to teach.

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Hawaii's International Ideals

Honolulu, Hawaii
Special Correspondence
IN HAWAII, at the cross-roads of the Pacific, there is growing up a university of the most cosmopolitan practices as well as ideals. From an obscure little institution of scarce two score students a decade ago, the University of Hawaii has at present nearly 500, of which the proportion is about equally divided between the Caucasian peoples and the other races of the Pacific. And in this remarkable development, which is scarcely yet under full headway, there lies striking testimony to the almost unprecedented work the institution is doing toward the furtherance of internationalism and the extension of universal sympathy and understanding between the races.

The equipment of the University of Hawaii is quite equal, perhaps superior, to institutions of equal size in the United States, in spite of the fact that it was chartered as a university no earlier than 1919. It has a large and efficient faculty. It offers the usual courses, and it has already conferred several post-graduate degrees. Technically, it is similar to any college of small size in any of the American states; but in the scope of its work, in its international ideals, and in its significance as a cosmopolitan institution, it occupies a place in instructional work that is as unique as it is important. It includes in its curriculum the youth of a score of races and race blends, who work together apparently with no thought that the flag which floats over the campus means any more to one than to the other.

Here is a friendly intimacy between nations and races which holds a potency almost beyond estimation. Its rare possibilities were understood by the men who founded this mid-Pacific college and by the men who are conducting its destinies. The desire to offset in some effective, but amicable, fashion the arrogance and bigotry which have characterized so much of the white man's dealings with other races was really the basis of the establishment of this university.

Referring to the success which is attending this experiment in international education, one of the Honolulu newspapers recently declared editorially that "we are no more God's own people than the Japanese, the Korean, the Filipino, the Hindu, or the South Sea Islander." The thing that really matters to the opinion is slowly changing from its former attitude of positive dislike to the education of women and is progressing through apathy to cordial determination for the future are such that the future holds a surcease from the cares and the bitterness of the past and present." This

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reflects with clarity the sentiment behind the University of Hawaii, as well as the sentiment which characterizes its functioning and its student intercourse. And it is a sentiment, which, in the confident hope of the educational leaders of the territory, will have its deep and enduring influence upon the relationships of Pacific peoples, and even upon the main current of world affairs.

The University of Hawaii finds side by side in its class-rooms Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Porto Rican, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Samoan, Tahitian and Anglo-Saxon. These mingle, too, in friendly sport on the baseball diamond and in the swimming pool. Little of the restraint and embarrassment of the obscure "foreigner" in an educational institution in the United States submerges the individuality and retards the achievement of any of these. The significant thing with us," declare members of the faculty, "is a development of racial and national amity, even more than the dissemination of knowledge."

Attractive Locality
The university buildings stand about a campus of 50 acres, beautifully located in the Maunaloa Valley, most attractive of Honolulu's residential sections, overlooking the Pacific across a fair tropical landscape. In addition to the buildings already in use another large one is in process of construction, and more are contemplated as the student body increases. Admission to the university is entirely free of expense to residents of the territory. These are understood to include any person who has resided for a year in Hawaii, anyone either of whose parents are citizens of the islands or in the military or naval service of the United States. Many scholarships are available to assist in meeting incidental expenses. One of these, which pays \$300 annually, is the gift of a member of the Japanese royal family.

The present head of the university is Arthur L. Dean. Of the seven members of the Board of Regents, one is Rev. Akaioka Akana, pastor of the leading Hawaiian church, and considered the leading man of the pure Hawaiian stock in the islands. On the faculty are men from a score of American universities, all of distinct attainments in their field. Yale has the largest representation, and there is one member from Melbourne and another from Glasgow.

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The Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

BERKSHIRE Festival of Chamber Music is the official name of the three afternoon and two morning concerts which Mrs. F. S. Coolidge gives every fall at Pittsfield, Mass. But instead of Festival of Chamber Music, designations like Symphonic Cycle in five parts, or Opera in prologue, three acts and epilogue, might with good reason be applied to them. For no symphony was ever more organic in idea and no opera more dramatic in purpose than the series of meetings which I had the pleasure of attending at the Berkshire Temple of Music on Sept. 17, 18, and 19.

More plausibly, the Berkshire Festival may be said to have taken place at earlier dates; or back in the summer when Mrs. Coolidge invited people to this auditorium of hers that overlooks the pass between Pittsfield and Lenox, to hear programs of the chamber music works of Brahms. Something, I am sure, of greater import than a festival went on record in the performances that 500 guests rode up South Mountain time after time to attend last week. At a real festival I fancy men and women set their feelings free in rejoicing, and perchance also in some serious form of expression or other. In this case, they seemed to me to go far beyond that. They did much, indeed, besides release emotions, gay and somber. Practiced listeners all of them, and practical musicians many of them, they got a fresh artistic outlook.

Seeing a New Light

To reduce the thing to individual experience, anybody in the audience at the Temple of Music must from time to time have looked, perforce, out of the eastern windows to white clouds overhanging the hills and to the sun breaking through to wooded crest and cultivated vale. And at the same time that he enjoyed visions of the outward world, he must have received, from what was happening on the platform, illumination on the inner. In brief, he must have seen a new light.

The symphonic cycle, if I may without objection use the phrase, furnished its most brilliant passages of description in the second and fourth divisions; and the opera, again to speak of one musical realm in terms of another, offered its most significant moments of character in acts one and three. Or, to account for the matter specifically, the concerts I should least have liked to miss were those of Thursday morning and Friday morning. The program on the first occasion being made up of works by Bach; and on the second of pieces by Beethoven, Brahms and Chausson.

As for artists, the ones who distinguished themselves in the question for originality of approach and for force of interpretation were Harold Samuel, pianist, and Georges Enesco, violinist.

Operatic Roles

True enough, it is going a considerable distance to follow the slopes to say "symphony" after saying "chamber music"; and it is going well toward the bottom to say "opera" after saying "symphony." Nevertheless, even the risk of finding myself on the smoky plain of Pittsfield, instead of in the thyme-scented pastures of South Mountain, I shall define the festival scheme of production and performance as an opera. Moreover, I shall note Mr. Samuel as taking the tenor and Mr. Enesco the baritone role, and shall applaud each accordingly. With what glorious tone and exquisite phrasing the one sang! And with what fine graces of impersonation and with what masterful command of passion, pathos and humor the other acted!

To tell how Mr. Samuel plays Bach were an easy enough topic of analysis. But what does it matter? His praise is that he makes Bach interesting. No; his claim to approval is that he does not play the melodies of Bach at all, but that he sings them. Indeed, that he sings them, and breathing himself, he allows his audience to breathe. Oh, such a comfortable piece of restorative he makes of the E flat major prelude! And such a humanly palpitating aria he makes of the fugue!

Mr. Samuel told me on the way up the mountain to the concert of Thursday afternoon, in the bus, that he intends to stay in the United States but six weeks. That is regrettable. Be his visit long or short, however, I hope he will give whatever Bach recital he is contemplating in halls of reasonable size. All my compliments.

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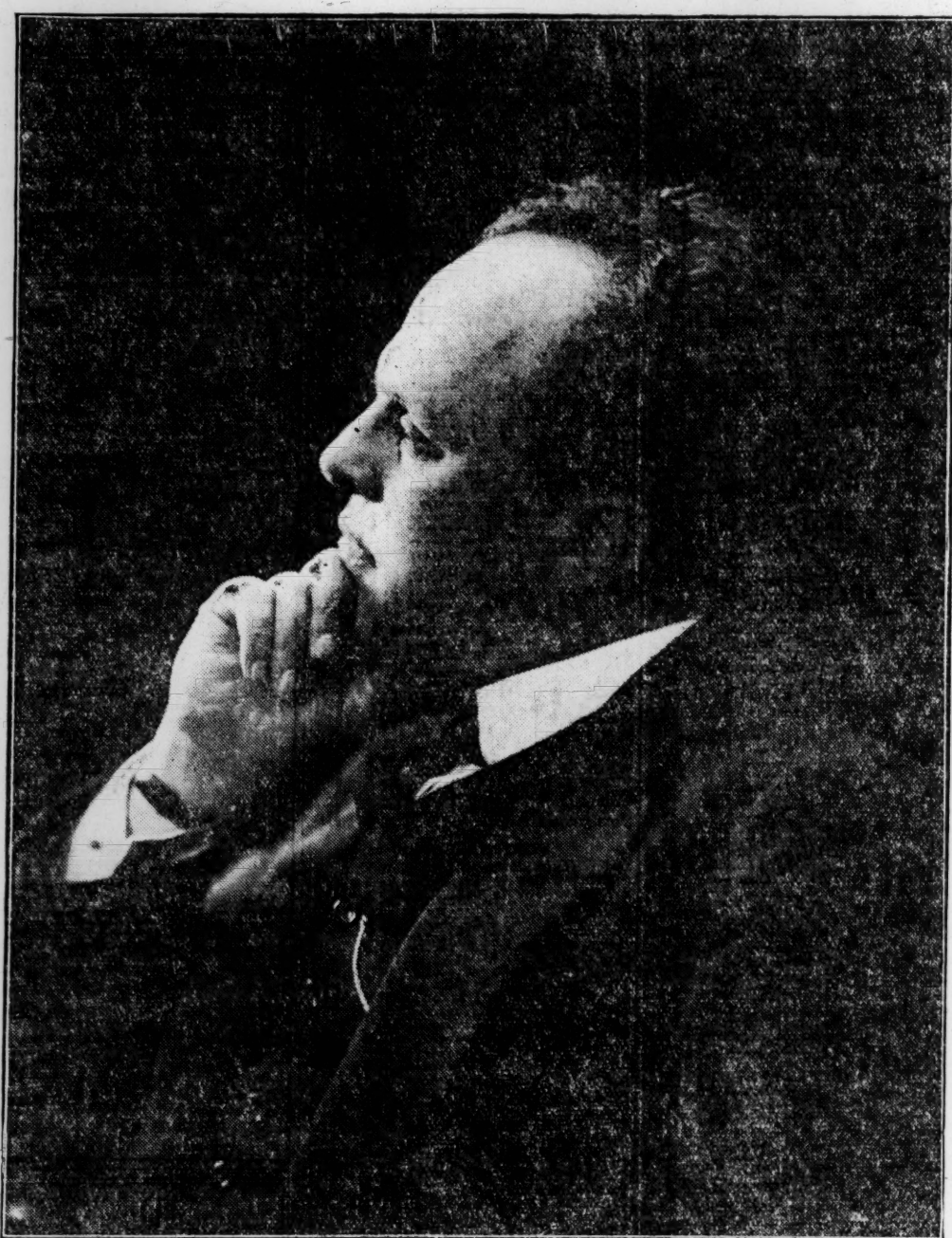
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K. DOUBLEDAY

6 Hill Road, St. John's Wood

LONDON, N. W. 3, ENGL.



HAROLD SAMUEL

© Bacon, London

mentation of him refers to him as I heard him play, in a small room, like that where the Berkshire performers appear. Big name—Temple of Music; but little place.

Mr. Enesco's Performance

To discuss Mr. Enesco at length would be, I think, superfluous. From the moment he arrived in America season before last, he was recognized as one of the leading men of music of his day. On Friday morning he gave memorable and indisputable proof of that, playing the solo violin part in Chausson's concerto in D major, op. 21, for piano, violin and string quartet. He gave something more than a performance; something even more than an interpretation in the conventional meaning of the word. What became of virtuosity, I know not; but it was completely absent, though the technique of fingering and bowing was perfection itself.

All those external concerns of tone coloring and shading, which so much influence the recital type of playing, had no apparent place here. And yet the balance of sonorities, sound of violin against that of string quartet and against that, in turn, of piano, was precisely right. You would be entirely correct, then, in regarding Enesco not as a player according to a restricted musical notion, but as a player in an extended historic significance. He portrayed the man, Chausson, in all his moods, delineating a person now aspiring and triumphant, now brooding and defeated, now joyous and resolute.

Other Artists

If I am omitting a dozen names to discuss two, I am only attempting to show where I think the prize of valor belongs. Not an artist appeared in the course of the meetings but gave a very high account of himself, as far as I am competent to report. It would be ungracious of me to fail to refer favorably to the excellent tone and execution of the Festival Quartet.

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Central Argentina Treeless, One Seemingly Endless Plain

Tiny Engine Hauls Long Train, as No Grade in 24-Hour Ride Exceeds One-Quarter of 1 P. C.

By WALLACE THOMPSON

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 20.—Argentina is a land of extremes. The sea and the rivers and the foothills of the Andes bounding it on various sides. It is a plain so vast and so flat that it is next to impossible to describe it—the Kansas prairies are rolling hills in comparison. As one resident explained when the diminutive engine with the immensely long train of cars on which I was to travel from Mendoza to Buenos Aires drew into the station: "Never mind, it will get there. There is no grade on the line over a quarter of one per cent." And we rode 24 hours and more through the sand and over the endless flat fields!

For another thing, no trees ever grew in this plain excepting the scrubby, and there only dwarfed varieties of this fine Argentine laurel. Only on the edges of the great plain are there forests—and then they fill the valleys. Over all the central part of Argentina there are no trees, excepting those that man has planted and watered and sat up nights with until the roots were deep and strong in the ground.

It is upon this land, a country with a climate varying through all the ranges from northern Canada to Central Mexico, that the Argentines have built their Nation. They built it first as a farming country, to produce their own food, then as a sheep and cattle country, first for hides and skins, then salting the meat and gradually increasing the stocks until they had enough to begin the great packing industry of today. Then they began raising wheat, and today Argentina exports wheat and meat and wool and hides in proportions which make it one of the great factors in every industry related even distantly to these four items—and wheat and meat and covering touch most of the human race.

Huge Farms Established

In the course of this development into a great producer of foods, immense farms were established, feudal farms with armies of men and horses and cattle, and such machinery as there was in those days. They were immense ranges, some out on the distant pampas, some close about the cities, some on the very edge of the sea. But all vast, stretching for leagues upon leagues.

These farms were called estancias, and about and upon them grew up a

life distinctly Argentine rich and generous and far-reaching. They built beautiful houses and magnificent parks, and on some they planted thousands of trees of every variety, from cedars of Lebanon to eucalyptus. And there the old estancia houses are to this day, moldered, with Yale locks on the gates, of gardens soft and dank with the moss and rose trees of centuries. Shiny white tiled swimming pools and tanbark tennis courts are adjuncts to rambling one-story colonial palaces with terraces of Talavera tiles and iron-barred windows from Toledo.

There are many such places close about Buenos Aires—an hour by motor car will take you to one of the most famous, where Prince Humbert of Savoy started the guest book which more of us signed a week after he had come and gone. The drive is over one of the great suburban roads, paved with cut stone blocks, laid in the loam of the pampas, curbed and crowned, for a hundred miles straddling the divide of the divide. The entrance is through the gate of a garden-farm, the home of three sisters of the present head of the great Peyrera family which laid out this property nearly 200 years ago.

Emus and Deer Aplenty

The road, in gravel now, circles through old forests, past parks of blue grass and hebes, through groves of trees planted with the careful confusion of a European forest. Under those trees scamper, as you approach, hundreds of emus, the South American ostriches. The tamer, much more bored, deer which to the number of a thousand or more range this forested paradise.

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BOUNTIFUL HARVEST IN WESTERN ONTARIO SHOWS BIG INCREASE

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Ontario has already harvested most of its fields and a careful survey of the western part of Ontario shows that there has seldom been a more bountiful harvest, and with prices of wheat and farm products slightly firmer than a year ago, the Ontario farmers are decidedly more optimistic.

It is estimated that the farm income in western Ontario will be 20 to 40 per cent higher this year than last, and throughout the Province of Ontario farm incomes may show an average increase of 30 per cent over last year, due partly to the increased market prices as well as to the excellent yields. In dollars and cents the increase means over \$100,000,000, and business interests have been cheered by the careful estimates of statisticians along this line.

The survey referred to showed wheat yields in some districts as heavy as 60 bushels to the acre, though the average for Ontario will probably be under 40. Oats in some counties are yielding as high as 100 bushels to the acre, and the provincial average may be half that. These figures are not far from being double the provincial averages of last year, which was only a fair season for grain.

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(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

IS INCLINED TO BE SPOTTY

Specialties Are Conspicuous in Trading—Biscuit and Gas Active

Repurchasing of Standard Paper Glass shares, liquidated last Saturday on a misunderstanding over a change in the corporate name, featured the opening of the New York stock market today. A recovery of more than six points was reflected in the initial prices of 26, with the stock selling ex-dividend, as compared with Saturday's closing of 20 1/2.

Prices generally resumed their upward trend, with Nash Motor climbing 2 1/2 points to a new 1924 high. Biscuit and Gas shares were conspicuously active in the subsequent dealings. Mounting 6 1/2 points, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore reached a new high record at 140, together with National Biscuit, up 1 1/2.

High grade rail issues forged ahead under the leadership of Union Pacific. A widening demand for the specialties embraced American Radiator, Worthington Pump, American Woolen and Corn Products.

After the initial buying orders in Standard Paper Glass had been absorbed, the stock dipped sharply to 22 1/2, while profit-taking in the specialties followed. Union Pacific fell 1 1/2, while Consolidated Gas of Baltimore fell 1 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Selling Pressure Renewed

Failure of the recent advance to attract any substantial outside participation probably inspired a renewal of selling pressure against some of the speculative industrials later in the day. Colorado Fuel was hammered down 3 points and Davidson Chemical, Postum Cereal and International Business Machine yielded 2 with Baldwin, American Car, Mack Truck, and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe slipping 1 to 1 1/2.

This selling caused a suspension of bullish demonstrations in the specialties. In the early trading Consolidated Gas of Baltimore had extended its gain to 8 1/2 points and Remington Typewriter to 3 1/2.

Call money again renewed at 2 per cent.

Various buying of public utility shares, causing eight issues to touch new high figures for the year, enlivened the early afternoon dealings. Buying apparently was predicated on the outlook for largely augmented earnings and merger possibilities. American Water Works & Electric, General Electric, and International Business Machine yielded 2 with Baldwin, American Car, Mack Truck, and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe slipping 1 to 1 1/2.

Bond Prices Advance

Bond prices surged upward as trading was resumed today. Leadership of the advance was assumed by United States Government and railroad issues, several of the latter reaching new 1924 records. International Great Northern adjustment 6s responded to improved merger prospects by mounting 1 1/2 points to a new peak price at 65. Gains of a point or more were scored by "Katy," Pennsylvania 4s, Union Pacific 4s and General Electric Central 4s in active trading. St. Paul railway liens also improved.

In sympathy with the rise in gas company shares, the Brooklyn Union Gas issue eclipsed their previous high record. Establishment of a new top price of 96 1/2 by the new Belgian 6s featured trading in the foreign group. Mexican bonds were subjected to selling pressure, the 4s declining 1 1/2 points and the 6s 2 1/2 points.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Money..... Boston New York
Renewal Rate..... 3 1/2% 2 1/2%
Outside com'l paper..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Year money..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individual, ex-cl. loans..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Bank Delivery
Under 30 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
30 to 60 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
60 to 90 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
90 to 120 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
120 to 150 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
150 to 180 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
180 to 210 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
210 to 240 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
240 to 270 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%
270 to 300 days..... 2 1/2% 2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking agencies in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston..... 2 1/2%
New York..... 2 1/2%
Philadelphia..... 2 1/2%
Cleveland..... 2 1/2%
St. Louis..... 2 1/2%
Kansas City..... 2 1/2%
Chicago..... 2 1/2%
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STEEL TRADE
STILL SHOWING
SLOW RECOVERYLittle Change May Result
From Dropping of Pitts-
burgh Plus

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (Special).—Another important step in the evolution of the steel industry was taken last week when the United States Steel Corporation agreed to cease the practice of selling steel on a "Pittsburgh plus" basis. The corporation stated that it would comply, though it would not admit the validity of the ruling.

Though the steel corporation alone has been ordered to change its system, the independent steel mills will do likewise, else there would be too much confusion in the industry. On Thursday President E. C. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said that his company would conform. Representatives of other independent companies informally stated they would do the same.

Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation, when asked how soon the change will have been accomplished, did not care to comment. However, it is known that his corporation set about the change in an expeditious manner and the same dispatch will doubtless apply again.

Few Price Changes Likely
Some steel observers do not expect any radical change in prices, since some of production as a result. Since 1919 the Pittsburgh plus system had not been strictly observed. At times other than the periodic mill overruns to quote f. o. b. mill, Chicago mills have actually completely abandoned the practice of "Pittsburgh plus" in an expeditious manner and the same dispatch will doubtless apply again.

Many believe that makers will hereafter sell more closely in territory adjacent to the mills. Where many consumers live in this territory a benefit will result from the change and where makers have been obliged to go far afield it may prove detrimental.

Inasmuch as the Steel Corporation has no plant on the Atlantic seaboard, the American Bridge Company, near Philadelphia, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation may become more firmly established in the east. Big independent mills, such as Jones & Laughlin, located only in one center, may build branch plants in other centers.

Heavy Railroad Buying
The bright spots in the steel industry during the last week were the large orders by railroads and the increasing price of pig iron. The latter, however, is not a favorable aspect, as the further price recedes in some commodities and the volume of sales which is less than the August figures.

The railroads have ordered 22,000 cars this month to date and 30,000 will have probably been ordered by the end of September. This is the best purchasing since February. Rail inquiries pending are for 300,000 to 400,000 tons, including 50,000 tons for the Baltimore and Ohio, 30,000 tons for the Reading, 24,000 tons for the Virginian and 12,000 tons for the Chesapeake and Ohio. Though steel operations have increased to 60 per cent of capacity, the industry is in anticipation of better railroad business and does not show an influx of new and unexpected orders.

The latest price decline in steel bars which now sell at 2c, Pittsburgh, compared with 2.10c previously. The reduction was made by the American Iron and Steel company, the only one in the market. The company is the only one in the market. The company is the only one in the market.

Pig Iron Active
Semi-finished steel is \$1 a ton lower at \$36 for the first time since the Iron and steel scrap, on the other hand, are sharply higher, heavy melting steel scrap having reached \$20 a ton at Pittsburgh, while the basic pig iron for the second time this year. About 30,000 tons of steel scrap was bought by the Pennsylvania mills within the last two weeks at \$17.50 to \$18 a ton.

Pig iron is the most active for several weeks and the buying has been done chiefly by the large consumers and not by the backbone of the trade, or the hundreds of smaller users. The American Bridge Company, Iron Pipe and Foundry Company bought 50,000 tons and may purchase 25,000 tons more. The American Bridge Company, Iron Pipe and Foundry Company bought 50,000 tons and may purchase 25,000 tons more.

Recent iron business was done at a concession of 50c a ton to \$20 a ton, eastern Pennsylvania, where the supposed market was at \$20.50. Buffalo prices are unchanged at \$19 to \$19.50.

Fabricated structural steel business is considerably better than a week ago. There has been a spurt of inquiries from the railroads for bridges. The largest pending order is for 20,000 tons for the second section of the Broad Street subway, Philadelphia, bids to be opened Oct. 21. The first section of 10,000 tons was awarded in mid-summer.

British Industry Dull
The British steel industry is much depressed, and prices continue to sag. This makes it difficult for the Americans to compete in foreign fields. British steel exports in August were lower than in any month since August, 1923.

Non-ferrous metals have declined during the last week. There was a net decline of 4c a pound in copper with prices down to 13c to 13 1/2c. The brass and wire makers did not deliver to Connecticut, and 13c f. a. s. New York for export. There has been a marked absence of sales for export.

Zinc and Lead Lower
Zinc has yielded a little in price each day, closing the week at 6 1/2c a pound. Lead has yielded 1/2c a pound, closing the week at 11 1/2c a pound. The market is quiet in export and domestic buying has waned.

Zinc is easier in tone. The price at East St. Louis has dropped from 7.5c to 7.3c, but the New York quotation has been unchanged at 7.5c to 7.6c a pound. Consumption is large, producers' stocks small, though present buying is slow.

Silver reached the highest level of the year at 59 1/2c an ounce because of the big demand from China, India and Europe. Quicksilver suddenly advanced 8 1/2c a flask late in the week to \$73. Antimony was higher at 1 1/4c a pound.

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS STOCK MARKET

For week ended September 20, 1924

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
500	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
200	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
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100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
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100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Net
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100	Admiral P&L	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
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PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES <hr/> Prof. Irving Fisher's price index for	LONDON STOCKS					
	145	Det United...	27	56	26	-
	1736	Dom Glass...	115 1/2	110 1/2	115 1/2	+ 1/2
	247	Dom Canners...	35	35	35	0
	955	Laurentide Pa	86	83 1/2	84	- 1/2
	1867	Mot Power...	173 1/2	172 1/2	173	+ 1/2
	189	Shawinigan P.	137	137	137	0
	43	Smith Pap...	31	30	30 1/2	+ 1/2
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In the shifting scene of the present-day Orient the figure of Russia bulks larger, grows more distinct. Never was the activity of the Eastern Department of the Soviet Government more intense. Never was more emphasis placed on "Russia's cultural mission" throughout Asia.

Russia Moves in the Orient

For the past few days the cables from Tokyo and Hong Kong, Peking and Shanghai have made this evident even to the allegedly uninformed Man in the Street, but for not a little time before the outbreak of China's civil warfare it had been foreseen by close students of the East.

The drift in this direction may be said to have set in a full two years ago, when the "Republic" at Chita was swept into the Communist fold. By the spring of '23 Persia was quite under Moscow's aegis. In Afghanistan Mr. Tschircher's success has been by no means as real, though to offset Amanullah's dismissal of his agents is the fact that Kabul's Minister of Foreign Affairs is Vali Khan, an ardent Slavophile and the Ameer's special envoy to Russia in 1919-20. In Turkestan and Bokhara Sovietism is tidily entrenched. Mongolia probably is to be counted of the same party, though late dispatches from Urga tell of some sort of nationalist and anti-Bolshevist movement afoot there. At this writing the eastward march has pressed on to a point where Occidental commercial and political interests in that corner of the world well may be affected. In such case, will there not be an enforced altering of that independence as regards recognition of the Soviet regime, so long maintained by so many Western chancelleries?

Moscow's diplomatic victory in China is too marked, of course, to escape realization, and now all signs portend a consequent change in the Tokyo viewpoint. Japan has been a keenly consistent foe of the Soviets, but can she continue in that role with Russia powerfully encircled just across the Yellow Sea? That Dr. Sun has come out flatly as pro-Bolshevist may not amount to a great deal, but Peking is showing evidence of the working there of the same leaven, and "That's a horse of another color."

When, only the other day, China refused to declare a neutral zone about Shanghai, for the protection of foreign lives and property, the best-informed observers were prompt to explain it with "Russia is having her way." Which, by the by, is not to imply that Communism, as such, is entering the big Asian republic, but only that the Soviet authorities have enlarged their influence over the men in control of the capital. So far as the popular attitude toward Communism is concerned, there is no reason to question the accuracy of a recent statement of E. T. Williams, formerly chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Washington State Department. As reported in this paper, he believes the doctrines of Lenin will never "take" in China, because "the Chinese so like to work their own land that they would strenuously oppose nationalism."

More than a year ago a correspondent of Mr. Garvin's able Observer, in the midst of a long letter on Russian conditions in general, included this paragraph:

I have become more and more impressed by the evidence of "Asiatism" pervading Russia. The life in the streets, the dealing and bargaining in the open markets, the crowds aimlessly strolling, the shops and the buyers, even the dress of the people—from the Muscovy-Tartar style of the uniforms of the Red Army to the dandified, brimless Bokhara caps of the young bloods (all of it indicative of the very mentality of a people)—are proofs of Russia's gigantic stride back to the Urals and beyond, Eastward!

The omen is present. At a dozen points today's news proves it. Russia will continue to be interested in Europe (in England, France, Italy, and where not else?) for there lies her chance for trade recuperation and financial aid, but her interest in Asia holds rich promise of political influence through which to further that strange sociologic philosophy of hers, which 1917 dubbed "Bolshevism." And this to her must seem the more compelling goal, even as it is sympathetically akin to her nature and traditions. In which recognition an aphorism of Hugo Ganz comes to mind: "Russia is not the easternmost of Western nations; she is the westernmost frontier of the East."

It becomes more evident, with the advent of fall, that a real boom in trade in the United States is not on the cards for the year 1924. Most dependable barometers indicate a continued expansion in trade of all sorts. Carloadings are high, as are bank clearings, and from many of the important basic industries come reports that forward business is showing a moderate degree of expansion. On the other hand, there is the tremendous amount of idle funds now stacked up at the financial centers—a development which gives best indication of a lack of anything even approaching a "boom period." It has had the effect of bringing interest rates on most classes of loans down to the lowest point since the war, and the further effect of advancing the Federal Reserve Bank ratio to an extraordinarily high point. Possibly the most important reflection, however, of this plethora of funds is to be found in the action of first-class investment securities, particularly short-term securities of ideal liquidity. They have been in particularly active demand during the past fortnight.

The spectacle of rising bond prices in the last half of September is not a familiar one, because this is the time of the year when the crops are being financed and when demands for funds to finance fall trade of all sorts are most insistent. It appears reasonable to suppose, therefore, that considerable of the money now going into securities is money which under ordinary and normal circumstances would be engaged at this time of the year in business

channels. This may, of course, turn out to be but temporary employment. What appears most likely, however, is that although the moderate expansion in business and industry is likely to make some further demands on this surplus of funds, these demands will not be sufficiently great to bring about any further drastic readjustment in interest rates. Probably the effect of such belated demand for funds, should it develop, would be merely to halt the present upturn of investment securities.

In practically every review of trade and business it is noted that the tendency is toward expansion in most industries, although the pace is a slow one and not of a sort to make a sudden or overnight reduction of importance in the funds backed up and now seeking employment at the financial centers. An outstanding feature of the present industrial situation is the entire lack of speculation. This has been represented heretofore many times by forward ordering in larger quantities than needed, either in the hope that improved trade would take up the slack, or in the belief that an advance in raw materials might take place.

There is practically none of this sort of speculative buying apparent in industry at the moment. For that reason, many lines appear particularly slow. Probably it is a good thing; at least, there is no important overproduction. The disposition is to buy raw materials only on a scale for which actual orders are in hand for finished materials. It is likely, too, that the only thing which will bring about a change in what now appears to be a national commercial characteristic is a change in the attitude of consumers, which in itself might be brought about by depleted supplies or by price reductions.

At the recent convention of the American Legion in St. Paul, Minn., it was announced that a united campaign is to be carried on by the Legion and the American Federation of Labor in an effort to eliminate illiteracy in the United States. The statement was made before the convention that "approximately one-third of the total voting strength in presidential elections in the United States is unable to read and write."

It was announced that the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor have found that this illiteracy is caused by, or is due to, two conditions. The first of these is said to be the exploitation and the use of children in factories, shops and mines, and on farms, or in other words, the commercialization of child life. The other is an "unregulated, or poorly regulated immigration."

It would be difficult, even in these days when so many unselfish persons claim to be striving to formulate panaceas for the political ills they believe they have discovered, to conceive of a more important constructive work than that which the Legion and the Federation of Labor have outlined. It is basic and fundamental. Possibly some will charge that Labor's interest is selfish rather than patriotic. But even though this might be proved, it in no way detracts from its importance. The ballot in the hands of the ignorant voter is a weapon often used unwisely, if not selfishly. The colonization, in the larger cities and in manufacturing sections, of those who vote as directed by ward or district political bosses is subversive of democracy's ideals.

The American Legion, which adheres to its declaration that it is both non-partisan and non-political, is in a position to do valuable service in arousing public sentiment in favor of legislative action by the states which will insure the ratification of the pending child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. There are indications that opposing influences are seeking to defeat this ratification, despite the known wishes of a great majority of the American people. Indeed, there is a possibility that this defeat may be accomplished. It should not be forgotten that it requires affirmative action by three-fourths of the states to establish this law as a part of the fundamental law of the land, and that those who are opposing such action know just how and where to strike.

A more or less distinguished New York surgeon, who is a professor in one of that city's numerous medical schools, was recently discharged by the court before which he was summoned to answer a charge of cruelty to animals. The animals in question were admitted to be stray dogs, impounded by the doctor for purposes of experimentation. Agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were the complainants and the witnesses in behalf of the State.

It appears from the brief accounts of the trial published in the newspapers that there was no serious dispute regarding the facts in the case. It was charged that the cruelty complained of consisted solely in subjecting the imprisoned animals to those experiments which vivisectionists conduct and which they seek to justify in the name of humanity. This charge the accused doctor admitted, apparently willing to rely upon presumption that the court would coincide with the view, all too commonly held, that this particular form of torture is justified by the belief that the human family is in some way to derive a commensurate benefit therefrom. It was admitted by the doctor himself, if he has been correctly quoted, that his experimental work was not carried on in strict compliance with the law, and it was upon this supposition, apparently, that the agents of the humanitarian society proceeded.

It would be interesting to have it explained, in view of this admission, just what consideration induced the court to declare the defendant doctor not guilty. If the experiments have not been conducted in compliance with the terms of the law, then certainly, it being admitted that they were being pursued, they must have

been conducted in violation of the law. The chief witnesses in the case, the unfortunate dogs which have been subjected to these alleged cruelties, were not allowed to appear. One wonders just what the conclusion of the judge would have been had it been possible for these animals, even mutely, to testify in their own behalf.

But such testimony, in cases of this character, is seldom asked and seldom offered. Who, then, shall appear in behalf of these mute and dumb sufferers? Public sentiment, whatever may be said to the contrary, does not sanction such abuses as those admitted in this particular inquiry. Many may still cling to the belief that through the cruel practices of vivisection, with human or dumb animals as subjects, the welfare of the more fortunate may be advanced. But the great weight of public opinion is opposed to such cruelties, whether practiced upon foundlings and orphans in the asylums, or upon deserted dogs snatched from the streets. This important fact the trial judge perhaps failed to consider.

If we are to believe some, though by no means all, of the newspapers of today, art in the summer time takes a holiday. Literature goes on, so does music, so also does the drama, and their usual columns are reserved for them. Artists, however, are off a musing themselves, dealers' galleries are closed, and so the space filled by art in "the season" can be devoted to subjects of more immediate interest to the public.

But now that artists are returning from their summer amusements, now that they are preparing to show the results in galleries reopening for the purpose, those who envy them their chance of idleness may well stop to ask just what this idleness means. The present generation has forgotten so much that it may no longer remember the name of Murger. But the tradition of his *Vie de Boheme* lingers, despite their indifference, and the popular definition of the artist's work still is play. The average man cannot understand work that does not take the worker to and away from desk, or factory, or shop, at certain stipulated hours day after day. The artist, free to do nothing any hour or any day he chooses, seems a mere loafer who, when busy about what he calls work, is dabbling with paint or clay or ink, really another form of loafing, another way of playing.

What the average man does not know is that with the artist work never stops. His hands may be idle, but his eyes and his faculties never are. He may appear to be doing nothing more arduous than sauntering through country lanes or city streets, nothing more exhausting than lolling in his studio's comfortable chairs. And yet, all the while he is preparing for the least difficult part of his work. Not that his technical labors are to be considered light, as they no doubt are by the clerk wrestling with figures or the broker puzzling out successful combinations on the stock exchange. But technique counts for nothing if the artist has not used his eyes to see and his intellectual faculties to understand, and because in the summer conditions help him to make most use of these, it is his busiest season.

That he, more than most men, has pleasure in his work does not make the work itself any the less strenuous. The pleasure earned at the sweat of his brow is his reward. It is for this he toils rather than for the money his toiling will bring him, though, like all men in civilized countries, without money he cannot live. He may be envied, heavy as is the price he pays to gain his pleasure. Certainly, work would be the less dreary business it is for many if they too could look upon it as a source of enjoyment. The envy, therefore, should be not for the artist's apparent monopoly of holidays, of a life of amusement in his own studio and in little artists' colonies, but for his power to find in his hardest work his greatest pleasure.

Editorial Notes

Important as have been the fairly recent sittings of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, it is a remarkable fact that practically no mention of them was made in the press of the world. This is of particular significance because the committee in question represents one of the most substantial points of contact at present existing between the League and the United States. America, it may be recalled, played a notable part at the three international opium conferences held at The Hague, but when the Versailles Treaty gave to the League the direction of the Hague Convention it was virtually eliminated as a direct factor in the movement. However, its assistance being early seen to be indispensable if the problem was to be solved, last year the United States sent representatives who submitted a plank for consideration by the committee as the basis upon which they would take part in its activities. This was later accepted practically unanimously, and it is authoritatively stated that the future collaboration of the United States is dependent upon the sincerity with which the other nations of the League attempt to put the American program into effect.

A combined clockwork and hand-played carillon of fifteen bells which has just been completed in London, England, for installation in a Canadian church, is a marvel of delicate mechanism, though not nearly so intricate as many might ordinarily suppose. In appearance it is not unlike a huge musical box, and it plays mechanically five hymn tunes and 130 changes on ten bells. Of these bells, by the way, the largest, the tenor, weighs more than two and a half tons, while the combined weight is nearly twelve tons. The playing barrel, which is thirteen feet long, by nearly three feet wide, is believed to be the largest of its kind in existence. When hand-operated, even the largest bell, which is hung in ball bearings, is so finely poised that it will respond readily to the touch of the finger on the keyboard. The entire mechanism is suspended in an all-steel frame.

The Art of Taking Pleasure in Work

WARSAW, Aug. 10.—"There is a new Poland today. You will not recognize the country," a Polish resident of Moscow told me before I started for Warsaw. I believed him—with a pinch of salt. Two years ago, when I was last in Warsaw, conditions were anything but hopeful. Economically the country was in chaos. Politically, one searched long and hard to find evidence of constructive effort. Nationalism seemed to be rampant. The interests and energies of the country, apparently, were centered on the development of a powerful army and the suppression of non-Polish groups in the country. It was difficult to believe that two years had wrought very sweeping changes.

But that there is a new Poland, emerging out of the distresses of the trial and error period that followed the war, is evident here. Poland, when the wands of Versailles waved it back into nationhood again, was obliged to meet odds which no other nation faced. During 300 years the Poles were subjected to a triple yoke. The spoils of Polish partition fell to the lot of three empires: Austria, Russia and Germany. And each empire sought, in its particular section, to impose its particular customs, religion and language upon the Poles.

Such a policy was designed against the day when Polish unity might, again, be within grasp. But, however serious obstacles this dismemberment and subjection placed in the path of Polish reconstruction, they have not been sufficient to defeat, or even indefinitely delay, that undertaking. And now one meets, in Poland, a new attitude that is aligning the country on the side of those forces which are making for permanent European settlement.

In Warsaw I have talked with leading representatives of the major parties in Poland, and with the editors of the two most influential Polish papers. Whatever differences existed among these individuals regarding internal policies, a common attitude was expressed in regard to foreign relations.

"We are obliged, right now, to spend 40 per cent of our income on the army," declared one of the members of the Polish Parliament. "We don't like that sort of business. There is no party in our Parliament that does not favor military reduction as soon as such reduction can be made consistently with our problem of guarding the Russian frontier."

To the end of gaining that security which will make so large an army unnecessary, the Poles are entering into closer relations both with Germany and Russia. Anti-German sentiment, however, has noticeably decreased in Poland during the last two years.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Sept. 22.—London has once more become the center of political wheel. Crowds again loiter about Downing Street to catch sight of Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues. All ministers of state have arrived, excepting J. H. Thomas, who is on his way back from South Africa; Christopher Thompson, who is in Iraq; and Arthur Henderson and Lord Parmoor, who are still at Geneva. Today the Cabinet is in session. Not only have decisions to be taken regarding the contentious Irish boundary legislation about to be introduced into Parliament, but Zaidul Pasha's expected arrival here has brought the Egyptian question to a head. The Miners' Federation protest against the Dawes report is another matter which cannot be deferred, while the Liberal opposition to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty has become too serious to be taken to the chamber. The Opposition leaders are also here. The Conservatives confer this week under Stanley Baldwin to decide their program of attack. The Liberals meet under H. H. Asquith about Sept. 30 to settle how restricted is to be their support.

The Government's big housing scheme under which £1,300,000,000 of public money is to be spent in the next fifty-six years is now under way and is having the anticipated effect in raising the cost of construction. Returns published recently show that the average price of a roomed workman's cottage with plot was some up from £255, a year ago, to £445 in July. The non-parlor house has risen in seven months from £384 to £420. The question is now asked how long it will be before enhanced cost of construction brings the price to £500 per house, which is the limit to which the Government has confined its subsidy.

The famous Indian rope trick, said to have been first described 300 years ago, has proved a myth at the Wembley Exhibition. Few illusions have had so extended a vogue. The story, as usually told, is that the Indian conjurer can throw a rope into the air out of doors, climb up it bodily and disappear into space, to return mysteriously among the spectators. The answer is that this is not the case. The manager of the Indian theater at Wembley undertook to test the matter. After much search he discovered an Indian who was reliably credited with ability to perform the trick. The man himself, who was possibly the best selection that could be made, agreed and was brought to Wembley. A number of pressmen gathered there on Sept. 8 to watch him do the trick was put through in good faith, but when reduced to its elements was found to be little more than going up a suspended rope inside a building under conditions of uncertain visibility. The illusion was shattered. There was no disappearance into open space. Expectation was so much disappointed that it was decided this particular performance should not be continued. It will be interesting to see how long it may be before the story revives.

Allotment gardens are Britain's best war legacy. This claim was made at this year's annual show of vegetables from these gardens held at the Horticultural Hall here. An allotment garden is a piece of land cultivated in spare hours by an individual engaged in some other pursuit, and is usually some odd corner of real estate which would otherwise be derelict. There are now in this country 1,250,000 holders of such gardens, being 800,000 more than before the war, and a movement has been started to protect their interests on the ground that an allotment holder, however poor, has a permanent stake in the country's prosperity. Speaking at the opening of the show, Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservative member of the House of Commons, for Woolwich, said a measure was before Parliament greatly to extend the movement. One of the clauses of this measure provides that a local body which has acquired land for purposes of allotments shall not sell it without government sanction. Another clause provides that the minimum period of notice necessary to be given to an allotment holder before he can be evicted. A third requires that all new housing schemes shall make adequate provision for allotments.

Traffic congestion in British thoroughfares has now reached the saturation point on many sidewalks as well as in the streets themselves. At once the queries arose as to the causes of this phenomenon and as to whether or not there were any rules which might be invoked. The answer was not long in coming. First in Brighton and then in Bedford summonses were issued against mothers and nursemaids for pushing perambulators two abreast and "obstructing traffic." These reports caused a flurry of excitement and some research in London where, it now appears, it is against the law to push a pram on the sidewalk at all. In fact, the rules regarding perambulators prohibit their use for any sort of wheeled vehicle. However, the London policeman is notoriously discriminating and gallant, and such rules are not heartlessly enforced. Babies, it is argued, must have airings and it would be no better a world for a mother to ply the one-time regulation requiring such illumination as ever abolished. In this statement the judge was undoubtedly voicing the sentiments of practically all those who drive motor cars in England where bicycles on the roads during day and night are many times more numerous than in any other country. But Mr. Negus, who at the same time trod unfeelingly on the toes of the cyclists,

Poland as It Is Today

By STANLEY HIGH

"We deluded ourselves with the opinion that we could live without Germany, and we have found out our mistake," said Jan Domski, President of the Wyzwolenie, perhaps the strongest Socialist group in the Polish Parliament. "There are a good many things we don't like about the Peace Treaty, and many others we know the Germans do not like. But both Poles and Germans are obliged to get along as best they can with things as they are. Consequently, we are doing everything possible to foster trade and more friendly relations."

It is this desire to throw the influence of Poland on the side of European settlement that has altered the Polish attitude in regard to the League of Nations. Two years ago there was widespread suspicion and considerable hostility toward the League and all its works. Geneva was looked to as a big-nation enterprise of doubtful value for smaller countries. Now, however, this attitude has changed considerably. Poland sends its most experienced statesmen to represent it at the League Assembly and, more important, Polish foreign policy is more and more definitely shaped along the lines represented by League methods.

The economic situation, at the present moment in Poland, is somewhat critical. The stabilization of the currency, after the boom period of inflation, has affected the industrial life of the country. In Lodz, Poland's greatest industrial center, it was told that nearly one-half of the factories are idle, and that there are over 50,000 unemployed. With the stabilization of currency in neighboring nations, however, this difficulty will not be of such serious duration as otherwise might be the case.

Polish reconstruction is apparent not only in the cities but also in the village life of the country. The Polish countryside, after Russia's unkempt fields and ramshackle villages, shows the marks of more intelligent cultivation and care. An American, just returned from an extended tour through Poland, declared that the village life of the country has been transformed. The third of its parties, the League of Nations, is developing with astonishing rapidity. The village school and the village playhouse are receiving first consideration from the peasants. Traveling across the country one cannot but note the large number of peasant homes being rebuilt, and the cars which are revealed in improving surroundings. And it is no small matter that beside almost every railroad station one finds a well-kept flower garden. And the railroad right of way is as carefully graded and weeded and raked as some of the crack sections of America's railway lines.

whose organization has rushed to their defense. Mr. Crowds again loiter about Downing Street to catch sight of Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues. All ministers of state have arrived, excepting J. H. Thomas, who is on his way back from South Africa; Christopher Thompson, who is in Iraq; and Arthur Henderson and Lord Parmoor, who are still at Geneva. Today the Cabinet is in session. Not only have decisions to be taken regarding the contentious Irish boundary legislation about to be introduced into Parliament, but Zaidul Pasha's expected arrival here has brought the Egyptian question to a head. The Miners' Federation protest against the Dawes report is another matter which cannot be deferred, while the Liberal opposition to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty has become too serious to be taken to the chamber. The Opposition leaders are also here. The Conservatives confer this week under Stanley Baldwin to decide their program of attack. The Liberals meet under H. H. Asquith about Sept. 30 to settle how restricted is to be their support.

That British World War Veterans are not forgotten is due very largely to the "Not Forgotten" Association which held its parties the other day at Buckingham Palace, despite the absence of the King and Queen. Although there was some rain, it was not continuous, and games of cricket, football, and stool ball were played between showers. During wet intervals the men were entertained inside the marquee by an impromptu concert, in which the men sang songs to the accompaniment of the palace piano. The ex-soldiers were transported from Queen Alexandra's, Ewell, and Orpington hospitals in motor cars, and chairs-bancas supplied by the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, and were received by Miss Cunningham, the founder and honorable organizer of the "Not Forgotten" Association. The Royal Family was represented by Capt. Cooper-Key, R. N., who read a message of greeting from the King and Queen.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Opinion on the Jewish Question

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I have been asked for my opinion on the Jewish question and the following is my reply, which I thought would be of interest to your readers:

I believe that the position of the Jews in America will gradually improve. The individual Jew can, in my opinion, help greatly in this direction by leading a good life, by co-operating in the improvement of all the things of while things, such as music, art and the like, by helping those who cannot help themselves, by alleviating suffering and doing away with poverty as much as possible, by contributing to the general improvement and welfare and helping in every way to bring about better conditions, and by setting a good example, so that it will be regarded as a privilege to be a Jew.

The Jews have concentrated on a beautiful religion and family life, but having been oppressed in most countries they have been more or less isolated, which has been the desire of the orthodox Jew. Their average superior intelligence is not questioned by anyone who has studied the matter. It was the desire particularly of the orthodox Jew to be separated from the general public and only through modern Judaism has it become possible for the Jews to trust themselves in the nations where they lived, instead of keeping themselves separate.

I believe in modern Judaism so that the Jews should adopt the customs and habits of the countries where they live and obey the laws of the land. The Jews in America should become good Americans in every respect. An excerpt from the preface of one of Disraeli's works, "Coningsby," reads as follows:

Modern Jews had long labored under the odium and stigma of medieval malvolence. In the dark ages, when history was unknown, the passions of societies, undisciplined by tradition, experience, were necessarily fanatical. The Jews were looked upon in the Middle Ages as an accursed race, the enemies of God and man, the special foes of Christianity. No one in those days paused to reflect that Christianity was founded by the Jews; that its divine Author, in his human capacity, was the descendant of King David; that his doctrines avowedly were the completion, not the change, of Judaism; that the Apostles and the evangelists, whose names men daily invoked and whose volumes they embraced with reverence, were all Jews; that the visible throne of Rome itself was established by a Jew and that a Jew was the founder of the Christian churches of Asia.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Liquor and the Motion Pictures

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of the Monitor a letter was published, entitled "Subtle Wet Propaganda." It told of the efforts of the liquor interests to make use of the motion picture screen. I do not see why a campaign cannot be inaugurated among the people, especially the women, to awaken them to the danger.

Where are the members of the humane societies, that they are asleep on this subject? Monkeys, dogs, and even geese are made to portray on the screen the ridiculous antics of intoxication.

I live in a small agricultural village where the influx of Mexicans and Negroes is terrific on Saturdays. They hasten to the "movies" as the only available place of amusement. And what usually do they see? Scenes of barroom fights and brawls, with always whisky, wine or beer in the scene.

When the owner of the picture house was admonished for showing one particularly vicious film he replied, "Why, that is the kind that draws the crowd."

Would it not be better to have the screen only show sweet, clean stories of life so that the laboring man's views and concepts could be bettered and brightened? Calvert, Tex.

N. R. C.